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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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AGRICULTURAL.

River Bottom Land.

brought down from the highlands. They available condition by plenty of water. are, bowever, a difficult kind of land to

But these river bottom lands often need underdraining, not for the part next

sater in motion until the river recedes crease in the growth of haulm. the clear water go through.

upland, and probably it is the unfailing supply of herbage on the flats rather than example, the onion, will do well if not best on river bottoms makes them fatten much den each year. Cabbage especially ought severed from the tree. faster. We always found when we turned cows out to grass in spring that during May they would eat some grain daily, and seemed to need it to give the full mess of milk. But they would eat some grain daily and seemed to need it to give the full mess of milk. But potatoes. These have such different habits or chard plowing ought never to go below return it, but he is pretty sure to do just as richer that the cows would refuse the grain ration which they ate while the grass was watery and poor. On the river bottoms this watery condition of grass continues possibly until late in summer.

It may seem almost incredible, but good crops of winter wheat have been grown on 150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY flats that each spring were submerged with one to two feet of water. It is not an experiment often tried. But when a seeding becomes or poor that it is no longer worth paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies keeping, there is nothing to be done but to plow and reseed, which should be done as Mo paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor until all arrearages are paid. grass get a good growth and make a sod so PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but their name, not necessarily for publication, but plowed sod will also help hold the soil and protect both it and the young grass. The soil is made as firm as possible by rolling both before and after sowing, so as to correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. not even so much as a drill mark, are Letters should be signed with the writer's real allowed. So when the waters spread they name, in full, which will be printed or not, as found no starting place for a gully, unless they bore some trunk of a tree or root upon THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad the soft soil. So when the waters receded vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com the roots, the wheat was ready to make a the roots, the wheat was ready to make a vigorous growth. Some of the largest crops of grain straw we ever saw were grown on river bottom land. But when we asked two months later the yield in grain, it was much less than we had estimated from the straw, or than the same straw would yield on upland. Ever since we have had The low lands subject to overflow beside our doubts about the extra fertility of river banks are always extremely fertile bottom land. The most that can be said of from the sediment which is annually it is that what fertility it has is kept in

Apple orchards always do well on bottem manage, as the annual overflow which land. They are necessarily kept always in always occurs in spring makes it very hard sod. But this is less injurious on river so cultivate them, and unsafe to keep them bottoms, because the soil beneath the sod is any longer unclothed with grass than is mainly sediment, in which the tree roots absolutely necessary to get a seeding, can ran at will. These on river bottoms. When the surface is naked there is great need to be planted at wide distances apart, danger that guilles will be worn into the as they grow to large size and live soil as the waters retire, always, of course, long. The flooding does not come at sinking to the lowest places, and usually a time when they are liable to be easily each year wearing these ditches deeper and injured, though spring floods often bring deeper, as more of the soil is washed into down twigs and branches of trees bearthe river below. More or less of the sur- ing eggs of the canker worms or face soil between these gullies is washed perhaps other insect enemies. All kinds posited within a mile of the river carry his hay, unless he sells it from the soil, made from rock borne down by upland he must stack or put in barns on land high floods mixed with some vegetable humus, enough not to be subject to overflow, and comparatively dry, especially near the river upland enormously fertile and productive.

near the river by accumulations of sediment. Usually this ridge has been broken
through by numerous guilles, and the underthrough by numerous guilles, and the underdrains are for convenience run.

With available litrogen just as clover
by accumulations of sedibright, clean straw and well filled. The
bright clean straw and well filled. The
clover grown on a garden should always be
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lower under the river by accumulation of sedibright clean straw and the underbright clean straw and the underbright clean straw and substance of the second of the name of the second of the second o drains are for convenience run into these.

In fact, the upper end of the gully is often

built on its end for an underdrain, leaving

old farmers call it, "muck midden." Al
or breeding purposes, do not lose and vines supply. Under such conditions the soil be
or breeding purposes, do not lose and make up their butter at home from a lack give as much corn meal. Keep them old farmers call it, "muck midden." Al
or breeding purposes, do not lose and make up their butter at home from a lack give as much corn meal. Keep them old farmers call it, "muck midden." Al
or breeding purposes, do not lose and make up their butter at home from a lack give as much corn meal. Keep them old farmers call it, "muck midden." Al
or and do all the work, and some have fied to the lower part a natural open gully as it most all garden vegetables require potash, crimson clover in the fall to protect the soil bearing, the peas will make the soil none was before. Wherever this is done it is well and many of them need also phosphate to during the winter. There will usually be too rich, and the trees should have at the from so much labor for the women of the to leave a fall of a foot or more from the produce a successful crop. When the few weeds after the land has been two same time dressings of potash and phos- family, and the evils and inconveniences of for lambs and ewes until they can go to are led to adopt new varieties of fruits tile drain into the gully, so that it shall not crop is valuable for its seed mainly years in clover, and the soil will respond to phate, which all trees that bear fruit every hired help. be choked. Usually the gully will be found these minerals are especially necessary. any kind of manure after this clover rota year need in order to produce a crop. followed out by natural processes much Beans and peas are good examples ion that it would before. eeper than is required to secure a good of this. It is often said they grow best on outlet. As all the bottom land is more or poor soil. This only means that there must less porons, drains ought to be made as deep be enough mineral fertility to balance that as possible, so as to get below the sediment- which is nitrogenous, or the vines will grow and almost indispensable in any general heretofore been known as a fruit grower, tus and utensils are very well in the way made soil. If tile has to be laid in sediment too much to leaf without either podding or system of farming, has led many to believe has now gone into the dairy business. He there should be very slight spaces between the joints, and this should be covered with the joints, and this should be covered with the joints. gravel so coarse that none of it will slip never planted until the ground is well through. If this is done, and a good outlet warmed, when cultivation is enough to especially its drying effect on the soil, and bought a separator and other first-class skept open, drains in overflowed land may cause the soll to furnish all the nitrogen be made as effective and as permanent as any.

Of course while the whole surface is covered several feet deep with water, not only the tiles, but also all the soil above them, are easurated with water. It is not, however, the yield of grain without much if any integrations and the soil above them.

The mass and barry trensits. He has set introgen the moisters taken up by clover and exhaled through the leaves, his mind upon producing gilt-edged butter roots and exhaled through the leaves, is very injurious to young fruit trees. If they are planted in an elever and they are plant

enough to set the tiles to flowing. Then But even those crops which do not rewater sinking through this saturated soil i quire extra large amounts of minerals are much good for plowing under. By that the next week took another sample to apt to carry some sediment with it, benefited by letting the garden go without and where a joint is open between two tiles stable manure one year, and substituting his sediment will get into the tile. But if the same value or cost of mineral fertilizer there is a good current, as there is sure to be in its stead. Even if there were no nitrofor sometime after the flood recedes, this sediment will be washed i to the river. It is much better, however, to prevent this loss by covering the open joints with loss by covering the open joints with loss by covering the open joints with loss after the flood recedes, this gen in the concentrated fertilizer, the effect of their butter than do their competitors in plowing gen in the concentrated fertilizer, the effect of their butter than do their competitors in standard sort. But it would be a pity to the Western States. They are, perhaps, ally command the highest price, as they are instruction which he largest price, as they are provided the instruction which helped him to gain the true. The surplus sap, cut off from the concentrated fertilizer, the effect of their butter than do their competitors in loss weighing from 175 to 250 pounds used to their butter than do their competitors in standard sort. But it would be a pity to the Western States. They are, perhaps, ally command the highest price, as they are provided them, and it was the instruction which helped him to gain the true. The surplus sap, cut off from the concentrated fertilizer, the effect of their butter than do their competitors in plowing gen in the concentrated fertilizer, the effect of their butter than do their competitors in the would be a pity to them, and it was the instruction which he largest price, as they are results in a great growth of suckers under them, and it was the instruction which he largest price, as they are results in a great growth of suckers under them, and it was the instruction which he largest price, as they are results in a great growth of applying potash and phosphate to land is them, and it was the instruction which he largest price, as they are results in a great growth of them. The price of a polyment with them and it was the instruction of the true. The surplus are results in a great growth of them. The price of a polyment with them and it was the instruction of a polyment with them. The provide in the concentr gravel. This will hold the sed ment and let this amount will probably be sufficient for an outlet in small suckers, which are often He is not satisfied yet, and perhaps will the year's crop. In his book, "Gardening to be thought that nothing could for Profit," Peter Henderson tells how Though fruit buds are often formed by done agriculturally with river-bottom he long practised a system of rotation in summer plowing in of clover, it is very no one can make that almost impossible and except to get it in grass and mow or which when he had got his gardening soil seldom that the young tree produces much thing, an article absolutely perfect. The Pasture it. This is in most places its most overfilled with manure, relief was found by which was found by w available and perhaps its best use. With plowing under 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre decaying vegetable matter as the decaying hope that he will continue to improve until annual fertilization brought down by floods, of the refuse hop leaves from a brewery clover furnishes starts the tree to growing. he reaches the highest standard, and is reaand held by the grass from washing away, after their strength has been extracted. there is an early growth of green grass, On another occasion he took the waste and this makes a very rich pasturage. stems from a tobacco factory, which he period passes, or it is drowned out by too we hold him up as an example for other At least hundreds of cattle are yearly found rotted in the soil, as did the hop much sap so that it does not even blossom. butter makers to take pattern by. It is not turned on the Genesee flats or river leaves, with the result that the clammy, The only way to use clover so as to really the good machinery that he has, nor even bottoms in western New York, and they sticky condition of soil, resulting from over benefit an orchard is to let the clover grow his carefully selected herd of cows, that will

its superiority that makes cattle fatten on on the same ground every year, there are others that are much more successful ir a little grain each day to cattle at pasture changed about to different parts of the gar.

Example, the onion, will do well if not best on the same ground every year, there are others that are much more successful ir as in summer root pruning, make a large changed about to different parts of the gar.

yield of cows when tested by the B. boock which make a plarge percentage of lean test, it is often assumed that 87 pounds of meat; when packers are sure of a steady butter fat is equivalent to 100 pounds of and sufficient supply of such meat they butter. We think this is correct of a large will pay more for it, but if they cannot furpart of our crea ery butter, but if we are nish such bacon in any quantity and at any boping to capture the high-priced trade in future time named for delivery, it will not standard by lowering our moisture percent- trade. age to 10 per cent., even if we lower the rec- He advises farmers; to market younger ord of our famous cows by requiring 90 hogs, such as mature at about six months pounds of butter fat to equal 100 pounds of old, and weigh from 175 to \$250 pounds, and

butter maker in working butter more thoroughly, and at the same time avoiding the breaking of the grain, but also the skill of the dairyman in feeding his stock, to have a butter product which will be solid and firm, on a 400-pound hog costs \$4 25. As the hogs and yet not crumble when cut while cold. that weigh from 175 to 230 pounds are in The food, and especially the grain food, would have to be properly mixed, and the temperature at churning and working have to be at almost an exact point, as well as the p wer or pressure in working; but such the p wer or pressure in working; but such the p wer or pressure in working; but such the p wer or pressure in working; but such the p wer or pressure in working; but such the p wer or pressure in working; but such the p wer or pressure in working; but such the p wer or pressure in working; but such the p wer or pressure in working; but such the p were or pressure in working; but such the p were or pressure in working; but such the p were or pressure in working; but such the p were or pressure in working the p were or p butter would not only keep longer without becoming rancid, but would retain longer the flavor which it had when new.

Live Stock Notes.

If one raises early lambs they must be without scouring them.

Dry beds should be given all sheep, and Sheep do not make rich, juley mutton on that are not used to being together.

will start before putting the lamb to suck. knees, and it can be made as cheaply if not Also see if there is wool upon the udder to as quickly. prevent the lamb from reaching the teat. If there is, it should be sheared off.

In a few days the ewe and lamb may be turned back to the flock, but she should be fed rather lightly until that is done, and the of milk until such time as the lamb can eat at a trough by itself. This should be at- telligently cultivated. First, this should be bitter experience." Not every one can make up their butter at home from a lack used for breeding purposes, do not Uniy tested kinds of fruit trees and vines the creamery or the milk car as a rel'of threshed oats, out green enough so that the do it on a very small scale for the pleaspasture. They need fresh water regularly, upon slim grounds of recommendation, is wet with the dew they will drink but lit- of the many will be of use in guiding one tle. Either keep salt where they can go to in the selection and cultivation of all

Do not sell all of the earliest and best times the advice is repeated so many times lambs to the butcher if it is intended to that a few are inclined to sniff at it, and ask keep the flock good, unless it may be to for something new. There is very little keep the late ewes, and breed them so that that is absolutely new in the world, but our they will lamb in fall or early winter. A knowledge advances gradually, and each ewe bred to lamb when she is a year old will little new suggestion that comes as the re not be likely to drop a very large or strong sult of actual experience proves of great lamb the first time, but we never could see value in the long run. but she gave just as good lambs afterward The man who raises apples today cannot as those which had no lambs until two expect something from nothing. Apple It is a peculiar fact that at the great dairy years old. But we fed liberally, and our trees need culture. They require as much

Louis F. Swift, who, as a representative of | If you are willing, then select the very best been done. As the trees are then in full scored 97 points by the same expert. He rect, for we think that dairymen and one of the largest pork-packing firms in the varieties adapted to your region, -- Greenleaf at this time all growth is checked so spent considerable time with the expert suddenly by cutting off the roots in plowing judge at Portland, noting defects of vamand for hogs weighing 170 to 190 pounds, other fruits. It was not many years ago Yet Major Alvord, himself a butter ex- as they make the best bacon, but when lard that we thought the apple srees could take pert, who had charge of the experimental is scarce and high, heavier and fatter hogs care of themselves. Now there is no profit in shipments of butter samples abroad, says command a premium. Hogs fed on wheat that the general run of butter from Amerior corn bring better prices than those fed on a study. We must select the best threes,

larger proportion of high-priced cuts, but time, sort and grade them carefully, and

England, it may be necessary to raise the pay for them to attempt to eater for that

outter.

This will test the skill not only of the who aims to mature and market his hogslat

He finishes; in language; which is iso plainly . xpressed that [no (one can mistake his meaning, and we cannot do better than to use his own words, as they coincide; with the opinions we have often expressed in these columns.

"In England nothing ever quite equals well cared for, not only from the time of home productions. They pay more per their birth, but from a date earlier than pound for, home-grown beef than for that. The ewes should be well fed, but not American beef, but only when the lilatter is upon fattening or heating food. Bran with labeled. Sold strictly on its merit as beef, a little oilmeal is better than corn or cornmeal, and good clover hay is better than its way with the best judges, and any other, where alfalfa is not grown. I think "it will be so with our hog They are much alike in their analysis. A products. If our farmers were in Canlittle ensilage every day is good for them, ada, it would be wise for them to do as the and when it is not at hand they should have | Canadians do, and vice versa. We must a few roots every day. No exact formula work out our own problems in our own way. for feeding can be given, as it should be We believe that American farmers can make varied according to the breed and the con | the most money and produce the finest hogs dition of the ewe, and the kinds of fodder in the world, by using, say, the bone and to be used. The idea should be to keep muscle-making grains upon grass until the them in a thrifty condition without fatten- pig weighs about 75 pounds, and then careing them, and to keep the bowels loose fully bringing him to early maturity on good sound Indian corp.

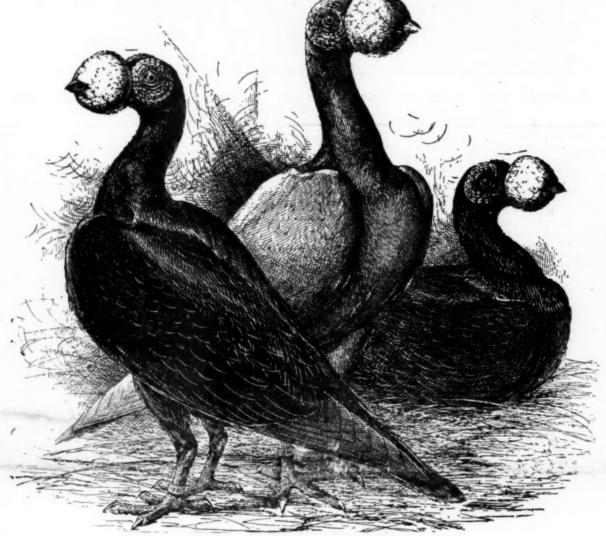
the ewes to lamb early cannot be said to bare pastures, says a writer in an exchange, need such beds more than the others, but which is true enough, but they do not make before the lambs are dropped remove the the best mutton in rich meadows, as he ewes to lamb soon into dry and warm pens. seems to advocate. A hillside pasture with It is better sometimes that each should have grass enough, but not of the coarse, rank-a separate per, but, at any rate, they should growing varieties, a few weeds, and our not be crowded, nor those placed together wild, native grasses, with perhaps some hat are not used to being together.

It is better to watch them by night, or visit good grain, makes the best mutton, them at short intervals, for the lamb should other things being equal. The one be put to sucking as quickly as possible. In very cold night, or even one when the some of the Canadian mutton in England March wind blows strong, it will not take long to chill the new-born lamb, but when much fat upon it. They do not want as sage in the teat will be closer, either by dirt This can be better made by the exercise of or from other causes, and it is well to try climbing the hills and roaming over pastwith the finger and thumb whether the milk ures than by feeding in grass up to the



Preparations for extending the supply feed should be of such character as was ad- of the fruit on the garden should be made vised to be used before lambing. The ob- early every winter and spring, and even if ject now will be to keep up a good supply one only owns a small place, fruit trees, bu hes and vines should be planted and inabout six weeks old, and there is no better done for family use, and second for commeras the sheep drinks often when on dry food, and they lose money invariably by the When they fill themselves with grass that process. The accumulated experiences it as they please, or give them salt regularly fruits. This experience crystalizes in time every week. The former plan is the better in the short, pithy advice that finds its way in reputable agricultural journals. Some

tion, it is better not to raise any apple trees



Clover in Orchards.

clover in orchards is that the clover must thought he had got something to learn, but grow until near midsummer before it is he learned a few things at the meeting, and every sample of butter shown has been year olds of some of our neighbors.

ome out fat in the fail. It is true, however, that the river-bottom hay is desirable than that grown on kind of manure in a single year.

Sticky condition of soil, resulting irom over two seasons and plow the second two seasons and plow the survival of the fittest will follow. S. W. Chamb

river bottoms, sometimes miles in width, farmer must, therefore, be one of constant more of the soil is permeated by roots, and better. If the plowing is frequent enough better. these, its force is diminished, so more to reach higher land than that he culthat most of the sediment is detivates, and this extra distance he must if the same crop were continuously grown. a mulch which helps the water that falls to
"The true way is to get a good creamery One of the best of all rotations for the sink into the soil instead of running off, and and make up milk at home, raise good bank. It is mostly disintegrated rock and field, as he is very apt to do. What he uses garden is to discontinue its use as a garden it also prevents the soil from freezing so calves and pigs on the milk with the butter

GROUP OF PRIZE CARRIER PIGEONS

and the leaves, sticks and twigs which the dood has carried off. Therefore, it is quite porous, and no matter how deep the water. If he has this is desirable to reduce the growth of a too rampant young orchard and set it porous, and no matter how deep the water. has been over the bottom lands, a few days he can use the fertility that nature yearly of snow, a good deal of this will live and the well being of an orchard than seeding after the water subsides the soil will be gives him on the bottom land to make his will attain a growth by the time the grain it with clover. If the land lacks fertility will attain a growth by the time the grain it with clover. If the land lacks fertility many times five cents above the market is harvested that will lop off clover leaves sow peas on it, and let them be harvested by when it is cut. We always advise turning hegs in to feed them down. That sowing either wheat or rye in the fall where an old garden is to left unringed and thus at liberty to cover breeder of improved live stock, has made the river banks, but to reach low places
perhaps a mile or further back, and
which are often lower than the ridge formed
with available nitrogen

While the garden always receives more of
the seeded. The soil is so full of weed
their excrement with soil, and the nodules
the stable manure made on the farm, this is
usually so deficient in mineral fertility that
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the manure made on the farm about equal parts of wheat bran
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Dairy Notes.

The fact that clover is a renovating crop, A farmer in Manchester, Me, who has

time most of the mischief to the trees has the New Hampshire dairy meeting. This ing flavor. Possibly this scoring was cor-

for two full years, in the meantime seeding it with clover and timothy, the latter sown close to the surface.

deeply as it would if it were packed hard increasing in the growth of stock. No class article he can put a good price on it, at

But the better methods are not very difficult to l'arn if one is intent upon learning. ired men can be found if women cannot. who will do much of the hard work of butter making, and while modern apparaof saving labor, and perhaps in making the product uniform, some of the butter that But the heavy sod that clover makes, and 125 tons a year or more, built new stables, dairy conventions and exhibitions has been made by those who set their milk in shallow through the moisture taken up by clover machinery and dairy utensils. He has set pans, churned the cream in old-fashioned churns and worked it with a paddle, vary much as their grandmothers might have done a half century ago.

rated as perfect in nearly all points except-

It may be that in view of the liking our in Canada and abroad the Yorkshire and then pack and ship them to the right people have developed for newly made but to the English bacon trade. There is a demay knock off all the profits. What is true that for our market this quality was not essential, and have passed as perfect butter but our farmers must use a different type of It is a period of intense competition, and

AGRICULTURAL.

Exhibiting Dairy Products at Farmers' Meetings.

In a considerable number of States there are dairymen's associations, and in connec sion with the annual winter meetings there are usually exhibitions of butter and cheese, as well as of dairy utensils and supplies. In some cases at these meetings there are practical illustrations of the methods of manufacturing these products, particularly that of butter, which renders the instruction more intelligent, interesting and in-

Wherever possible, those engaged in dairying should make a point of attending these meeting", as the banefits likely to be received should much more than compensate for the expense incurred. And wherever there are exhibits made of butter and heese, particularly if these are to be exined by one who thoroughly understands the business, it should be in accordance

mandard of perfection is 100. Here in Vermont this number is divided into points as ollows: Flavor 45, texture of grain 25, color, salt and package each 10, making 100. It is very seldom that a sample is rated at 100, especially in winter, but as will have been noticed in reports of these exhibits, some have come very near it.

Now I wish to say a few words in relation fielal or necessary; but otherwise as ornate to the benefits to be derived by dairymen from exhibiting at these gatherings. Of form with low spreading branches and which would certainly be laudable and and desirable. these gatherings.

the greatest benefit to find out just where shaping of conifers: the trouble is. As the judge examines the butter and passes upon its merits, the re- quired shape. Suppose the spruces or sults will be so plainly marked in their appropriate places on the score card that high, and you wish to grow them in symthere will be no difficulty in finding metrical cone shape. When the new shoots out in what particular there is a deficiency, if there is such. Understanding latter part of June or early July, out all the this, the dairyman, knowing where the new growth back to one inch for even baltrouble is, can go to work to remedy it. In snce all round. Do not cut the leader. examining those score cards the visitor will During the remainder of the season, buds be quick to perceive that the greatest failure | will form on the stubs of new growth. Buds will be in the flavor or fineness of taste. will also appear bursting through the bark on The texture or grain is the next most im- the one-year-old wood, and frequently from portant feature, but with experience this the two year old. But for the cutting back

color-either too light or deep-but this has able size, tay five to eight feet, and have more effect on the sight than taste. As never been pruned, then early in the spring there are no set rules as to salt, individual cut off all branches that hang over a lower taste having much to do in the matter, branch. Make the lower branches the longthere will usually be little variation in the est, and each succeeding set as you go up markings in this particular.

whether to exhibit or sell.

Now the same general rules will apply in the case of choese as of butter. The markings may not be exactly alike, but will be of ... If you wish to dwarf a tree and keep it a character to properly indicate the quality of the products showing at a g'ance wherein are its merits or defects, if there are any. Now in conclusion I would say, if possible,

exhibit either butter or cheese at these meetings, wherever there is a reasonable prospect of securing a fair and impartial rating of their quality or value.

Do this for a premium if these are obtaining the opinion of an expert in relation to their real excellence or want of it. E. R. TOWLE

Franklin County, Vt.

Bees and Honey.

some time, and we reprint it entire.

boil on top of the stove, and put in cans, owner can feel that he is doing well. and seal while boiling hot. Juley fruit, like peaches, pears and berries, need no water before and after the birth of the lambs, in added, as the honey makes enough syrup. order to give the latter a proper start in Dry fruits, like quinces and apples, need a life, and as the condition of the lambs at little water to cook them tender.

keeps better than that canned in sugar.

honey flavor the fruit will have."

Scotch Deerhounds,

and purest in existence, and has been used of shelter, protected from the snow and longest for hunting; yet, strangely enough, winds, and they should be fed where they naturalists today. The breed was at one time nearly extinct, but is now comparatively plentiful in both England and Sootland, owing to the care taken by proprietors of large preserves to collect and breed these

The dearhound has great strength, and is a swift runner and graceful jumper. His coat, is as elegant as that of the greyhound, and his speed nearly as great, but owing to his superior size, he is unable to make such quick turns. His head is long and lean. widest behind the ears, and is carried parsicularly high, giving him a noble appearance. He has a long, arched neck, short cars, somewhat pendulous at the tips, and very bright, penetrating eyes half hidden by hair. He tapers gradually toward the powerfully formed loins; he has exceedingly muscular limbs, round and firmly set feet, and well-developed quarters. His general

appearance is strikingly aristocratic.
"The height of the dog should be from 29 to 31 inches; his girth about 34 inches; the forearm, below the elb :w. should moseure 81 inches, and he should weigh from 95 to 110 pounds. The disproportion in size between the sexes is greater than in any other breed of dcg. The female should be 26 inches in height, 29 in girth, and should weigh from 65 to 75 pounds. The coat should be coarse and thick, and three or four inches long. The color varies from nearly black through dark brindle, blue.

light brindle, gray, fawn and cream of al shades to white. The dark brindle are commonest in this country. Their scent is remarkably keen; these dogs have been known to follow a wounded deer for two successive days. When slipped at a wounded deer they pursue it by soent, the nose lowered as they run; and when it is brought to bay they utter low, sharp barks, which are continued till the master appears.
Some breeders made a cross with the bull

dog, thus obtaining more courage, but also the peculiarity of the bull dog, which is to make the attack at the head. So many valnable dogs were killed by rushing at the stag's head that this cross was abandoned Dr. Van Hummell, one of the oldest deer hound breeders in this country, in an article about deerhounds, says: " In this animal we have the aristocrat of all the canine race. He is the best guard, the best com-panion, and is capable of giving us more royal sport than any other breed of sporting dogs. He has stronger attachment for his master or mistress, will fight for him or her with a recognized standard of merit, or a quicker and more desperately, will never forget them, and when taken to the field he Take butter for instance. The annual runs fast enough to catch an antelope, coyote, deer or elk, and can kill either of them alone and unaided."-John E. Thayer, in "The Dog," volume issued by 'Walnut Pub-

Training the Evergreea.

lishing Company, Boston.

The main objection raised to the pruning At the Vermont Dairymen's meeting a of evergreens lies in the fact that there is year ago, the highest reached was 98, the lowest 89, there being 106 entries in all. This was considered an excellent record. purposes, pruning is without doubt benecourse all would be glad to get a premium, towering tops is by far the most pleasing

right, and should do their best to obtain it In hedge planting, where the prime obby superiority of product, but in a large jest is a screen or border, and not for the exexhibit all will hardly stand a chance of se- clusion of stock, one of the most beautiful ouring one of the few premiums offered, trees that can be used is our common arbor but this is not all of the benefit that can be vite or white cedar. Its beauty, as such derived from the benefit of exhibiting at largely depends on the skill exercised in

If one is earnestly striving to do the best Mr. Gardner of Osage, Ia , a well-known possible, and there is a failure in securing a authority on the growing of evergreen atisfactory record or rating, it will be of offers the following suggestions on the

"They can be made to grow in any repines or arbor vitaes are two or three feet can be more easily secured than the aroms. of the shoots these buds would forever re-Sometimes there will be a slight failure in main dormant. If the trees are of consider she uld be shortened in.

Of course all butter makers should use At the proper time, when the tree has good, clean packages for their product, completed its new growth, cut it back as in the first case to about one in th, where it is desirable to do so to fill up a space, for in-

> for many years about the same height, then when you are cutting the new growth back in the latter part of June, cut the leader back also.

This clipping back the new growth must be repeated year after year for best results. The longer it is kept up the more dense the foliage of the tree will be. The cutting back of the new growth is best done with a awarded, but especially for the purpose of pair of hedge shears, blades about eight inches in length, such as nurserymen generally use. GEORGE W. STRAND.

Secretary Minnesota Forestry Association Taylors Falls, Minn.

E. D. Howell in the Bre Journal gives a Intelligent care of the breeding ewes at recipe for canning fruit with honey, which this season determines largely the success is what we have been wanting to find for of raising spring lambs. As a rule the ewes should be timed to drop the lambs We have used it two seasons and like it. shis month, and then by the first of August We put the fruit into a tight-covered kettle the lambs ought to average 80 to 90 pounds. in the oven of the stove, and cook until Some will run even higher than 100 pounds tender, then add the honey, and bring to a but if the average is around 90 pounds the The ewes must have intelligent care

the beginning settles the whole matter "We use the best white clover honey for whether they are going to prove profitable peaches and fruit that is not very sour, or not, the care of the ewes is very imporone-fourth pound of honey to a pound of tant. There is, I believe, as much danger fruit is about right for us; but the best in overfeeding the ewes in the winter plan is to sweeten to taste. I think the fruit as underfeeding. I have seen fat ewes time and again that refused to "I had for my breakfast this morning breed simply because their bodies were it is an attribute to God Himself; peaches canned in September, 1897. They overburdened with fas. Try to feed And earthly power doth then show likest God's, were as good as the day they were put in them so they will have a moderate the jars, and we think them much better amount of fat, with solid fiesh, good than fruit put up wi h sugar. We have put strong bodies, and a sleek, healthy look up in honey, apples, blackberries, peaches all around. They should have all the good and quinces. All keep well and are very grass as late in the fall as possible, and fine. We drain the liq id out of the honey then clover hay should be given them, that granulates coarse, and use the dry with some grain, such as shelled corn sugared honey for making caudy, and in va- or chopped oats. Very little grain is rions ways for cooking, etc.

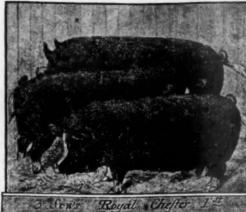
"Don't cook the honey in with the fruit.
The less you boil the honey the more of the good and fed liberally. Succellent foods in the shape of roots and cabbages shoul also be fed the winter ewes, for they hel to keep the blood cool, and the stomach in This species of dog is one of the oldest excellent condition. They need good places

I Was Completely Helpless With Rheumatism

Could not move, the least bit of a jar would make me shout with pain. I was afraid I should be a cripple for life, as prescriptions did me no good. Finally I sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla which helped me much and two bottles more put me on my feet so that I could walk without crutches. I was soon well enough to work on my farm." W. H. RHOADS, Windham, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all dealers. Price\$1.







BERKSHIRE PIGS. PRIZE WINNERS AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY EXHIBITION AND OTHER SHOWS

can enjoy their food without suffering from the cold. On the other hand avoid close, illventilated places. Of the two I believe the sheep will stand more cold and exposure than close, stifling quarters.

As for medicine give the ewes salt regularly. They need this in considerable quantities. Mix with it once in a while a a little sulphur and wood ashes. This combination will destroy worms and ticks.

After the lambing the ewes should be kept in warm, sunny and well-ventilated closures. Let them exercise outdoors a part of the day, but tie them up at night with the lambs. See that the udder and teats are all right, and then see that the lambs are nursing all right. The ewes should be caught, and the milk started first for the lambs, for many times the latter are unable to do this at first. Keep both moth-E. P. SMITH. ers and lambs growing.

BRILLIANTS-

We cannot kindle when we will The fire which in the beart resides; The spirit bloweth and is still; In mystery our soul abides; But tasks in hours of insight willed May be through hours of gloom fulfilled. With aching hands and bleeding feet We dig and heap, lay stone on stone Of the long day, and wish 'twere done

Not till the hours of light return All we have built do we discern. -Matthew Arnold Could I live my life over, you ask me, Could I live it all over again, Would I will that it should be different,

Would I sak that there be no pain. And only the joy of life's pleasurer-Shut in from all care and all trouble, With naught but a harvest of peace

Not I; for even the storm has its story, With its tempest of wind and rain; And life's storm has also its less Through all of its hideous strain. Though awest is the nectar of pleasure. Yet a greater lesson has pain; No, I would not have it altered,

Could I live it all over again.

—J. H. Stevens in Boston Herald

The quality of mercy is not strained; It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed: t blesseth him that gives, and him that takes 'Tis mightlest in the mightlest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his erown His sceptre shows the force of temporal power The attribute to awe and majesty. Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings. But mercy is above the sceptred sway; It is enthroned in the hearts of kings;

At sea!-my bard,-at sea! With the winds, and the wild waves and me, The low shore scon Will be down with the moon, And none on the waves but me! . . Out on! with a swoop and a swirl.

Under thy prow Like a fairy row. Make the blue water bubble with pearl!

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

..It is the oneness of the soul's life with God's life that at once makes us try to be like Him and bring forth our unlikeness to Him. It is the source at once of aspiration and humility. The more aspiration, the more humility.-Phillips Let every youth aim, first of all, and most

of al', at self mast; ry. Wit jout it he must be base and miserable. With it he cannot but be h.p.y. Without tother things are but" gifts of a evil gabli, which are curses in disguise."-F. W. Farrar. R-ligion is the aspiration of the soul after G d the search after truth, the endeavor after righte usness. Dogmas and doctrines may fade

and va ish away, but these three, God, Truth, Right-ousness, the real and eternal Trinity, re main the same, yesterday, today, and forever. We must take our friends as God takes taem, in their best possibilities, in the things in them which are made for heaven. And then, when the bitter separations come, we can keep our love alive. We need not lear to let it live, for t.e. ve itself is a promise of the faithful God.

.. Paul did not say, "For me to preach the gospol a Rome, or at Phillippi, or at Coristh, or at Galatia, is Christ." He did not say, "For me to write epistics which shall be read at all these place, and throughout the church universal to the end of time, is Christ." But, "for me to live is Christ." By his grace you and I can do that.R-garding the importance of the Sabbath day. D. Dwight remarked recently, "But for this day earthly things would have engrossed all our thoughts, the world as a canker would rust, corrupt and consume all disposition to plety and all hope of heaven, the soul would be benumbed,

SCIENTIFIG.

-lt has been reckoned that if the whole ocean were dried up, all the water passing away as vapor, the amount of sait remaining would be

sphere acts as a net catching shoo ing stars that are crossing the path. These stars | preparation vary in size from a grain of matter to a large

-Oar war with Spain throw much light on the question of the proper color to render war ships invisible to the enemy. The best tint was found to be a duli gray with a yellow shade. Ships thus colored blend inconspicuously with the horizon, and with the rocks alongshore. How nature deals with a similar question is shown by the black and yellow stripes of the zebra and the tiger, which render those animals almost lavis-

-The skeleton of the largest animal yet found, called the Dinosaur, has recently been unearthed in Wyoming, the land of big fossil remains. The astounding figures are these: gth 130 feet, of which sixty feet were the tail and thirty the neck. A vertebra out of the middle of the backbone measures sixteen inches in length. The femur bone is eight feet long. In the cavity of the ribs forty men could be seated. The hips would stand thirty-five feet high and the shoulders twenty-five. The weight of the living animal is calculated by Prof. Reed sleep, the spirit is more nearly restored for the

-Many must have noticed that in winter time the sky seems to lack the roominess and lofty arching of summer. It appears on cloudy, or partially cloudy, days to be nearer the earth than is the case on similar days during the sum mer months. That this appearance is no figm of the imagination is shown by recent investigations made at the Upsala Observatory on the slevation of clouds. It is four d that all varieties of clouds float at a much greater altitude in sum-mer thau in winter. The months of greatest vation, at least in Sweden, are June and July.

HISTORICAL.

--- In 1686 the Co'onial Legislature appropri ated £ 100, an entire year's tax of the colony, for a school at Newtown (Cambridge). Two years later John Harvard, a young minister of Charlestown, died, bequeathing \$300 and his library to the new school. The Legislature, in recognithe name of Harvard.

in part as a City Hall in its early days. Its origi-

--- About 1780 an incident occurred which ended to fix definitely the waltz among German enatoms, in its present form and name, placing it in high society, and making it known to foreign err. This was its introduction in an opera by Vin cent Martin, "Una Cosa Vars," which, in 1787 dethroned, at Vienna, the "Figaro" of Mozart. Four characters in this opera, Lubia, Vita, Chita. and Lilla, dressed in black and rose color, danced on the stage the first walts. -In 1652 Massachusetts coined her nine

tree currency, sliver coins, stamped with a pine-tree, "as an apt symbol of her progressive vigor." The pine tree appears later upon some New England flags, along with the cross of St. George. The cross would stand for England, and the pine tree would express the fact that the colony claimed a right to its own fing, although it was at the same time an English colony.

Thoughts on Sleep. BY LILIAN WHITING.

"There is no nobier sight anywhere than to see a manq lietly and resolutely put aside the lower that the higher may come into him. Every now and then among the people who live easy, thoughties lives is stirred, and some one looks up anxiously, holding up some one of the pretty idlenesses in which such people spend their days and nights, and says. Is this wrong? And getting this answer, No, certainly not, they then go back and give themselves up to their innocent little piece of uselessness again. Ab, the question is not whether that is wieked,—I is whether it is keeping better things away from you; whether behind it little bulk the vast privilege and dignity o duty is hid from you; whether it stands between Ged and your soul. To put aside everything that hinders the highest coning to us, and then to call to us that highest, this as the habit and tenor of a life is noble. As an occasional effort, even, it makes the soul from ever being again so completely the slave of the things of sense and time."—Bishop Phillips Brooks.

religion would die, God weuld be forgotten, and the time passed in sleep plays a most important to the time passed in sleep plays a most important to the time passed in sleep plays a most important to the time passed in sleep plays a most important to the desired part. mankind would cease to be saved."

.... To easy waves are failures but the great fold,—involving the physical, the mental, the stient tide is a success. The purpose, the con spiritual,—and that period of unconsciousness in

literature—that of an enmobing and uplifting Mercury and New York Gazette. It will be Partnerships" (July). "Plant Food and Molion' quality—is by no means restricted to the ethical; noticed that none of these pacers are described (August), "The Pligrims of the Year" (Septem of high inspiration as they are of interest. Now that it was this class of hardy ponies that the Sleep of the Plants" (November), "The Reign the trend of thought prevailing when one falls old-time rancheros stocked the sait meadows of the immortals" (December). Her treatment asieep determines the quality of the unseen companionship that the spirit attracts while temporarily freer from the body than in waking hours.

with. A similar experiment at a later date was of roof, stem, leaf, flower, seed pod and fruit are pleasing and practical. Her discussion of the rarily freer from the body than in waking hours. It is more than an open question as to whether sleep is not designed, primarily, for the spirit, that it may pass a portion of time in its own sphere, and regain strength to impart through its physical instrument, the body, for another al-lotted number of hours, rather than that sleep is designed for physical rest. More and more are we learning that the body is an instrument whose only object is the manifestation of spirit, and that all physical conditions are gov-erned and determined by the spirit usi state.

With the physical instrument passive as in ime to its own realm. The quality of compan ionship that it attracts determines the quality of life lived in the manifestations through the body in waking hours. If one enters on alcen with his mind vitiated by porr and crude and lower currents of though, he cannot. manifestly, attract, nor enter into, bigh and uplifting companion ships in the spirit realm. One is companioned according to the quality of his own sympathies, his own purposes, and if these are crude and common he will not gain the companionship of noble and exalted life The mind should be in its most perfect stile aspiration on going to sleep if one would gain the possible exaltation and infinite potency of energy from this periol of unconscious; es and so the words of Bishop Brooks recur mos certinently in regard to the choice of reading of thought that occupies the mind during its last hour before sleep; it is not that the reading of more or loss trashy literature is in itself wrong, but simply that "it keeps better things away"; and that "to put aside everything that hinders the highest coming to us, and then to call to us that highest,—this as the habit and tenor of a life is

The mysterious potency of suggestion plays a The old Court House in the rear of the wonderful power in sleep. One may control and con City Hali was built in 1810, and was used determine all the next day by the range of sugnal cost was \$93,817, and many historic trials have taken place within its walls. Phillips, the passivity of the body is the period of the highest activity of the soul. Balzac part they took in the Abolition rights of 1851-54.

Wahatar-Parkman trial also occurred forces, and he teaches that these forces can be so forces, and he teaches that these forces can be so forces, and he teaches that these forces can be so forces. all the agencies of the material world, but to absolutely dominate and shape them. If suggestion is a force that can be used for evil purposes, -as is proven .- it can also be used for the highest and the holiest purposes, and to so use it in the higher responsibilities of every human being.

The almost instantaneous effect upon life ities of every human being. from going to sleep in the highest attainable mental state will flash upon those to whom it has eretofore been unknown, like a revelation. It will assume a transforming and regen ver, and will again recall to one those words of Phillips Brooks,-"A short special comm with the Unseen and eternal prevents the soul from ever being again so completely the slave of the things of sense and time."—Boston Budget.

-3ome experimen to recently made in Rel giom tend to throw doubt on the tru'h of the as-sumption that insects are guided to flowers by to Plants for the Purpose of Destroying Insects the brightness of their colors. Brilliantly colored dahilas were covered so as to show only the disks. The butterfiles and bees sought these fireces with the same cagerness and frequency as those which were fully exposed. The concluhed that the insects were guided by the sense of smell rather than by their sigh seems

Tonight

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An Ancient Ranche.

All along the coast of New Jersey are numer-ous sand bars or beaches stretching from Cape May to Long Branch, separated by inlets lead-ing from the ecean to the bays. One of the most extensive of these is Long Beach, opposite Tuckerton. It is about 25 miles long and averages a quarter of a mile in width, rising probably 10 feet above the level of the sea. It lays out about five miles from the mainland, divided from it by a varying width of bay and marshes. The backbene of the sandy ridge consists of a chain of dunes of irregular height covered with a growth of bayberry bushes; on the cream side lies a slightly sloping beach, and on the bay side are salt marshes and flat meadows, on which grows the with marine grant.

marshes and flat meadows, on which grows the wiry marine grass, which, when cut and dried and baled, is known as "salt bay." In 1690 Dr. Daniel Coze of London obtained from the Council of Proprietors of East New Jersey a warrant for this piece of land, and in 1691 it was sold to James Haywood, who held it until 1762, when it was transferred to John Monroe, Edward Tongins, John Lawrence, Monroe, Edward Tonkins, John Lawrence, Thomas Pryor, Jr., Joseph Hollingshead, James Bmith. William Herlings, Thomas Reynolds, William Wood, Caleb Newbold, William Newbold, Anthony B, kes, Joseph Reckless, James Newell, John Chapman, Rerjamio Gibbs, Samuel Kemble, Johnathan Hough, Thomas Richman and William Smith, who formed themselves into a company to angare who formed themselves into a company to engag in the breeding of eatile and horses upon the tract. But when the projectors of the scheme came t) put their plans into practical effect it was found that the mosquitoes and greenhead nies of the summer season and cold blasts of the wintry weather so devastated the herds that none were left t) become immune and the profitable enterprise was abandoned.

T us ended the first cattle company of Amer ica, and in 18:8 the strip of land was divided by the court among the legal representatives of the shareholders, and since then it has blossomed ont into a series of summer resorts, connected by a railroad across the bay with New York and Philadelphia. In addition to the railroad running along the bay side, up and down the beach, there has been laid out, and surveyed under the Stat; road law, a gravel road to extend from Barnegat City on the north end, through Harvey (Cedars, Long Beach City, Peahala, Spray Beach. Beach Haven and Bond's to Sea Haven at the south end, a distance of 22 miles.

Consult this living patient. Isabel De W. Helt, 157 North Common st. Lynn, Mass., had cancer in left breast, was operated on by two special in left breast, was operated on by the absorbed in left breast, was operated on by two special in left breast, was operated on by two sp out into a series of summer resorts, connected south end, a distance of 22 miles.

As some clew to where the pacing gait in many

of our tretting horse strains may have been de of our tretting horse strains may have been de-rived I find among the files of the newspapers published in colonial days numerous advertise-ments of stolen horses, nearly all of which de-seribe the animals as pecere and natural pacers, as follows: "Was stole from John Ramilton, Esq., at Amboy in East New Jersey, a dark brown gelding, six years old, about 14 hands high, one white hind foot, pacer, goes easy, Oct. 24, 1720." From Thomas Hill of Salem. secration, of the if to God and goodness is its which at least a quarter of every twenty-four ide. The special struggles to do good things are the waves. The deep, persistent and unchanging hate of the peculiar sip, which is determined never to be reconciled to it and to fight against it until it dies,—that is the soul's success which does not falter or stop, and which carries along with it all the partial failures of which the life is full.

—Phillips Brooks.

which at least a quarter of every twenty-four bours are passed, is a factor to be considered in a little black pacing horse, Sept 28, 1721." From Thomas Hill of Salem.

"a little black pacing horse, Sept 28, 1721." From Addrew Pearce, Oranbury, East New Jersey, "a dark brewn stallion 13½ hands high, a natural pacer, Feb. 7, 1726. From Joseph the spirit. The first matter to be considered is a bay horse about 13½ hands high; he will pace pretty well, June 17, 1731." From Berjamin period in which his body is at rest is of untold gray about 7 years old, paces pretty fast, the partial failures of which the life is full.

—Phillips Brooks. potency in life, both in the way of character and other a dark brown, 9 years old, will go a small events. The physical nature being passive, the traveling pace, etc., Nov. 2, 1732." From Rich spiritual is more potent. It is more recent ve to & Smith, Burlington, "a black horse about 13 suggestions and more potent to enforce this suggestion than in waking hours. To secure its white down his face, a natural pacer, but best value in the perfect ideal refreshment of can trot etc., Jan. 14, 1734." From John Jones as vapor, the amount of sait remaining would be enough to cover five million aquare miles with a layer one mile thick.

— Our earth grows heavier every day by pos sibly one hundred tons, making a liberal esti three-fold plane of the physical, mental and spir- "two large pacing horses, about 14 hands high, divided into twelve chapter, as will be seen by mate of the amount of matter received from meteors and shooting stars. At all times the pure air in the sleeping room are not less to be

he imaginative abounds in novels that are as full as more than 14 hands high. It is presumed paving more favorable climatic conditions achieved greater success. D. K. N.

> -The eldest lock in existence is one which formerly secured one of the doors of Nineveh. I s three fast six inches in length, and correspondingly think. -There are more theatres in proportion to

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By Absorption No Knife,

The result of years of scientific research by America's greatest blood specialist. A pleasand treatment that relieves immediately, cures permanently all forms of CANCERS, TUMORS and CHRONIC DISRABES. Hundreds of wonderful cures effected in and around Boston. Read the following

ORPTION was patient, sult this living patient.

James M. Solomon, M.D.

2A Beacon Street

The Story of

Plant Life.



By JULIA MacNAIR WRIGHT oonsidered than are the mental and the spiritual preparation.

The habit of reading one's self to sleep is a common one, and the choice of literature at thi time has a very determining influence. Good

July 4, 1744." From James Banks of Newark, in are in evidence during that month: "The Story of the Root" (January), "The Story of the Root" (January), "The Hope of Years to Come" (March), "When the Woods are Law Green" (March), "When the Woods are Law Green" (March), "The Beauty of the Plower" (March), "The Beauty of the Plower" (March), "Solomon's Rivals" (June), "Plant les that the Sleep of the Plant," (November), "The Belga butlity of plant life, food, clothing, medicing bouses and sanitation are equally suggestive and

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MAN

Life.

He attributes his success to a close studof the needs of the fowl, the givir g them pleasant and warm quarters, and an abundance of properly varied food. He gives in the morning a warm mash of corn meal, bran, peas and oats, wheat at noon, and corn just before they go to roost. As a vegetable food he uses beets in the winter, and he gives them plenty of out meat and bone He is thus able to produce fancy poultry and eggs for the New York market, and get fancy prices for them.

Where the fancy of the buyers is for a brown-shelled egg, either the White Wvandottes, Langshans or Rhode Island R de hould fill the demand very well if they do ot prove too dark. Some of them are a very dark brown, although there will a'ways be a difference between different strains, though each may be thought as purblooded as the other, and also between different fowl in the same lot though they may be own sisters. The Plymouth R vk. are not so dark, but usually average a little darker than the Brahms, and we think mite as heavy though not looking so large Where he demand is as it is in New York market, for a white-shelled egg, it will be found that the White Loghorn are white to have been false, but we have reason to drops. There should be a profit on the anienough, and probably as large as the eggs doubt some of them. of larger breeds. The Minorea are also very white, but such as we have seen were not large. In this respect they do not seem poultry since the storm began, and all freshto be equal to the Black Spanish. We do

We do not care to encourage the excessive use of hard cider, but in talking of orchards not consider that color of the shell is any indication of the quality of the egg, but enough on the way expected to arrive products if we failed to notice the statement where one is in the business for profit, in before the supply here has been exeggs, like many other things, it is less hausted. Fresh-killed Northern turkeys are tute has discovered that older is a bacterirouble to produce what the market calls for than to convince the buyers that they

been confined to the house for a week or choice lots, fowl 10 to 12 cents. Capons are malic acid to produce this effect, but orditwo, by reason of snow storms or very cold 13 to 15 cents for Western, and 18 to 20 cents nary pure cider contains this when it weather, we soon begin to hear of cases of cor Philadelphia. Dacks and geese steady reaches the stage where it is usually called crop-bound fowl, caused by cating too at 8 to 10 cents. Pigeons scarce at \$1 to "hard." At this stage it kills the bacillus freely of dried grass as they pick it up \$1 50 a dozen, with squabs at \$2 to \$2.50. in from two to three hours, and if it is in the fields. This usually arises from one of Live fowl 10 cents and chickens 8 to 10 sweeter may take from three or four up to two causes, or perhaps as often a combibe noticed until the crop was full, and by that time, though the organs below were empty and ready to receive it, the hay would be so tightly packed that it could not be separated and passed.

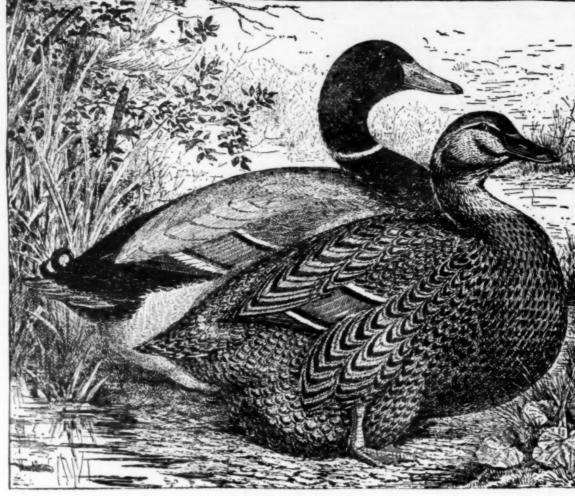
day and see that she has plenty of water of.

hing. Another thing: The farmer is get- among them than old trees do. not know if he stayed at home."

cat; and other pet stock.

capons. We do not care who the exhibitors and put in fattening pens before it was time ever grown, is liable to have it, though some formations. were who owned them, but we are pleased to harvest the late apples. as a table bird at almost any age.

lence of the fowl consisted in their ties, making too rank a growth of wood, bu de been imported from some far-dis- we prefer the poultry for a young orchard ant land, and so far from claiming the unless it is set in very rich soil.



PRIZE RAVEN DUCKS.

Politry and Game. There have been very light receipts of age stock is selling very well, and there is we should do an injustice to one of its ern turkeys 10 to 13 cents undrawn and 11 to typhus or typhold died in elder in two to When the hens are let out after having cents for ordinary and 11 to 14 cents for should contain at least two per cent. of

nation of the two. If they had been Grouse are higher, small 85 cents to \$1.15 acidity. given enough of green food, or even a pair, with heavy dark at \$1.23 to \$1.65. of clover hay, they would not be so Quali steady at \$1 to \$1 50 a dozen. Marg-greedy or the frostbitten grass in the land canvas backs \$2 to \$3 a pair. Malfield. If they have not been getting suffi-cient grit to enable them to grind their food reduceds \$1 to \$1.50, teal, widgeon and for sale or for home use. For the latter he stoppage of digestion may really have coots from 30 to 50 cents a pair. Rabbits 16 purpose few would claim them to be quite begun in the gizzard, and the grass have to 18. Jack rabbits 40 to 50 cents for dark become packed in the crop because the giz-and 60 to 75 cents for white. Venison grow-yield good crops and sell readily. They also rard could not take it as fast as it should ing scarce but unchanged in price, 3 to 10 bear transportation well and keep well have done. The trouble would not cents whole, and 10 to 12 cents for saddles

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

If the condition of the fowl is noticed in If we were asked to decide whether They are better appreciated by growers in the season, it is sometimes possible by working sheep, swine, or poultry were likely to prove the crop with the fingers crowding the control with the c tents gently downward, to work it off in not answer without a very thorough knowl. few apples there live to give more than 15 that way, when it should be followed up by edge of all the conditions. Perhaps it years bearing. Before that time passes riving a spoonful of sweet oil, easter oil or might not be far from correct to say, whichresh lard to carry it on through the intes- ever the owner likes best, understands best, trying to produce such apples by seedlings tines. Feed the bird rather lightly the next and for these reasons will take the best care from the Russians. They want six and the

trife to open the grop and remove its con- available time either at other farm work or have, but it must be a work of time, unless tents. But prevention is better than cure at some trade or profession which might not there should be found the right thing are not insects at all. For example, a sects, that the outbreak will be ended by and usually quite as easy. See that they allow him to be on hand to feed swide or among the seedlings produced by accidentave clean grit every day and be sure that poultry at regular hours and to give the tal crossings. they have as much green food or steamed other care they would need every day. But clover as they care to eat before they grout. sheep would not do for an orchard of young trees, as they might take a strawberry tomato or husk tomato, although to the insect class. Spiders have eight ter than any other illustrates what would A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer fancy to gnaw the bark unless it were it does not belong to the same family of legs, and the thousand legs a great many happen if the people of Massachusetts Detroit:

A correspondent of the michigan Farmer and protected by wire netting, and a still plants as the tomato, is a most excellent fruit for preserving, and many like them to The body of an insect is also divided into "There was one thing we noticed, and it would necessitate keeping the orchard in grass, which is not good for young trees to sweet, so as to be a little sickish in abdomen. A majority of them are also States. This forest caterpillar is an American and a state of the United to sweet, so as to be a little sickish in abdomen. A majority of them are also that was that nearly one-third of the ex. in grass, which is not good for young trees | too sweet, so as to be a little sickish in bibliors were farmers. This seemed to us old trees that have sent roots down below strange, but when we stop to think we can the grass roots will often do well if the see why it is so. The farmer can raise better ground is made rich enough, as it would be birds than the city man, can sell just as the cheap, and make more money than the city cheap. The frequent intervals becomes so abundant as cheap, and make more money than the city cheap. The frequent intervals becomes so abundant as cheap, and make more money than the city cheap. The frequent intervals becomes so abundant as cheap, and make more money than the city cheap. The frequent intervals becomes so abundant as cheap, and make more money than the city cheap. The frequent intervals becomes so abundant as cheap, and make more money than the city cheap. The frequent intervals becomes so abundant as cheap, and make more money than the city cheap. man, b-cause the farmer raises all his feed to keep the sheep and lambs in good condiand does not have to buy hardly anything, tion. Young trees suffer more from a lack grown, and if started under glass may be may take for example the common cabbage gypsy caterplilar, even if we import every

At the poultry show in Boston, we think and expose others to the air, thus injuring bling the cultivated, but without a good shelter—beneath a board or under the coping enjoys over the native inhabitant. The tone-tenth part of the exhibitors or of the feeding capacity of the tree. If swine flavor. the visitors were farmers. And yet what are to be kept in the orchard we should the writer quoted as said about farmers, prefer spring pigs from weaning time te believe is true. But at Boston farmers until they would weigh 75 or 100 pounds were not invited to exhibit or to attend the each, when they should be put up abib'tion so far as we can learn. It to fatten. They might not injure the eemed to be a fanciers' exhibition, for the trees much when larger, and we have good in so doing, but the orehard was a large one, and the trees were old and large, By the way, we did not discover at the and we thought a little root pruning would show, nor afterward until our attention was not hurt them. And the whole drove of called to it, that in the exhibit of dressed sows and pigs was not more than half as Eagan language, it is positive in its asserpoultry, which was a large one with many many as should have been there for the best entries, the Light Brahmas captured first results to the orchard. It would be a better prize on best pair of broilers, best pair of way to have more swine and have them all

know that this old breed, so long and so Poultry in an orehard or elsewhere re servedly a favorite in the Eastern States, quires some one who can devote much time and among farmers more so than among to take care of them, to rear chickens as tiers, can yet claim to hold highest rank | well as to keep them healthy and growing and laying well. They do not eat the fallen And we do not feel jealous because it was fruit, at least until it is ripe and mellow, in able to win over the so-called American which case they are liable to damage it reeds, for we claim that the Light Brahma much, but they are quick to detect and as we know it is a triumph of the skill of destroy insects, either in the larva, pupa or derican breeders, so far superior to the perfect form, and if there are enough in the thin China and Brahmapootra fowl exted at our first hen show in Boston, in minated unless some neighbor breeds inwe think, as to be really a new seets to replenish the supply frequently. d. as much as the Plymouth Rocks If the fowl are numerous they keep the soil Wyandottes. But at that time it fertile and the trees grow rapidly while has thought that more than half the young, perhaps too rapidly for some varie-

Fahma as an American creation, obtained progeny disadvantages of either way of keeping up the fertility different in color and shape, and ecting a type of chicken to breed out of seen that with a stock of either sheep, that, it was thought necessary to tell tales swine or fowls, the advantages are greater that, it was thought necessary to tell tales that read much like the yarns that bogus tailors used to tell when trying to sell cloth that no method of cultivation wil give as which they claimed to have smuggled into the country. We cannot prove such stories with small or no returns in the way of content of the dog produces a greater feeling of satiety than any other food, and forms a greater stay to the stomach, because with 3,697,731 bushels previous week and 4,508,-632 bushels, compared forms a greater stay to the stomach, because with 3,697,731 bushels previous week and 4,508,-632 bushels is trequires much labor in the way of occupied by it for a longer time.

Meat fed to the dog produces a greater feeling of satiety than any other food, and forms a greater stay to the stomach, because with 3,697,731 bushels previous week and 4,508,-632 bushels is styper. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting mosquitoses and related creatures, while some styper. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting mosquitoses and related creatures, while some styper. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting mosquitoses and related creatures, while some styper. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting mosquitoses and related creatures, while some styper. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting on the rinsect pests. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting on the produces and revers lakes in the disadvantages are greater that related creatures, while sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting on the rinsect pests. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting on the rinsect pests. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting on the rinsect pests. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting on the rinsect pests. Other predaceous in sects live in ponds, lakes and rivers, devourting on as country. We cannot prove such stories with small or no returns in the way of occupied by it for a longer time.

any hoed crop.

20 days, according to the percentage of

The difference in opinion about the Ben Davis apple and the Kieffer pear seems to up to second class, but they grow well, Some one has said that they are fit to eat only when they have begun to decay, but the general opinion seems to be that they are best used as a cooking fruit. One speaker said that the growers of those fruits made money by selling them and eating better varieties. Western States than here, because they come into bearing quite early, and it is said that they hope for better varieties, and some are popular color, a bright red, or red mixe1

The Ohio Experiment Station has issued they emerge as butternies. a bulletin to warn the farmers that tree the State at 50 cents each, or about five

or Canada are always free from the disease. Chaters, best pair of fowls and best pair of young. They would be ready to take out but it is known that any peach tree, whervarieties may be less susceptible to it than others. Most reliable nurserymen take all reasonable precaution not to propagate disease, and not to use seed from infected fruit, but none of them would warrant any variety to be proof against the yellows.

It is about time for the nursery agents to come round, and we have usually found them fairly honest fellows in this section, though their pictures of fruit and trees are handsomer than we ever saw hem outside of a catalogue, and their bottled specimens do in some way make the fruit look larger than the bottle it is in. It our own eyes deceive us we cannot blame the agent, but when they make such statements as the above, contrary to the experience of all men who know anything about fruit trees, they are not good men to trade with, and those who read horticultural papers will not buy

Meat fed to the dog produces a greater

Spread of Noxious Insects.

agricultural products; (3) the abandoned farms and oretards that serve as breeding grounds; (4) the destruction of forests and the cultivation of prairies; and (5) the decrease of birds.

The operation of these various causes, together with the enormous powers of multiplication possessed by the insects theminjury to the cultivated crops, until today these tiny foes exact a tribute of ten per cent. of the crop produced of American agriculture. They form an omnipresent host of taxgatherers, taking possession of the farmer's crops and enforcing their corrects on the farmer's crops and enforcing their corrects of the closely related forest tent categories demands without process of law, explilar, which feeds upon a much greater

rapidly distributed over the surfaces of trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants. day and see that she has plenty of water and a supply of clean grit. This also should be the after treatment, and perhaps for several days, if it becomes necessary to use the man who desired to put in nearly all his eral days, if it becomes necessary to use the man who desired to put in nearly all his have but it must has a work of time unless. But we know from long experience, not have but it must has a work of time unless. ing, a large proportion of these creatures only with this but with many other inunder boards. In both these cases the has been done.

Injurious insects have many natural ene- of exclusion are put in force. mies to contend with. Among the larger it behooves every man interested in horti-animals they are preyed upon by the "fowl culture to be on the lookout for new and peach tree s from those which have the of the air and the fish of the sea"; frogs strange insects, especially on plants from lick them up with their viscid tongues, and abroad, and to take no chances that can be toads are continually sending them in avoided of introducing these insidious foes. search of the "mystic jewel" within their bodies, while snakes, lizards, moles, skunks and a host of other animals are their con-stant enemies. But more destructive than any other article of produce. Sales of fresh Western on Monday were made at 25 to 27 cents, and Tuesday there were sales at 28 to

vouring them bodily, or snoking out their life blood. The handsome little lady beetles, the two-winged robber flies, or the four-winged dragon flies furnish good examples of this class. So, also, do the black ground beetles, found everywhere the state of the state under sticks and stones. Some of the largest of these are called caterpillar hunters, because they feed upon canker worms, army worms, cut worms and various other insect peats. Other predaceous inthe control of the other insect pests. Other predaceous in-

the bodies of their victims, and thus destroy them. These also are exceedingly the bodies of their victims, and tous uestroy them. These also are exceedingly numerous, both in individuals and species.

A good illustration of the babits of this class is found in the small, four-winged.

black fly that destroys the common grape black fly that destroys the common grape. familiar tomato worm or tobacco worm. This fly deposits a number of eggs beneath the skin of the caterpillar, and these eggs soon batch into minute worms or maggots that absorb the body julees of the worm and develop at his expense. After a few 10 203 quarters of best from Boston, 1767 c.v. weeks these maggets become full grown, tie, 170 sheep, 10 203 quarters of best from N w and burrow their way out through the skin of their hapless and helpless host. They then spin; their white and silken cocoons upon his back. Within these cocoons they change to the pupa or chrysalis state. About two weeks later they again change. and the legless little margots find thems ives transformed into nest and pretty black flies, with four wings and six legs, like the one which a few weeks before deposited in the caterpillar the eggs from which they developed.

These parasites are frequently subject to the attack of a still smaller parasite, which destroys them as they destroyed their host. In such cases the first-mentioned species is called the primary parasite and the other a e condary parasite.

I is the presence of these secondary and other parasites that makes the subject of mals or poultry after paying for labor [By Prof. Clarence M. Weed, before the greater than could be obtained for almost Massachusetts Horticultural Society.] ir jurious insects and their enemies extremely complicated. For example, in New The increase of noxious insects which Hampshire we have been studying for has been so remarkable during the last several years the life history and enemies sixty years is the natural result of changed of the all too common American tent catconditions. Among the principal factors tending toward it may be mentioned: (1) the massing of ercps in limited areas; (2) the facilities for transporting insects long distances by vessels and railways carrying have been bred from this insect, yet the pest has continued to be destructive for several years. Last season it was destroyed in vast numbers, not by parasites, but chiefly by a bacterial disease. This experience shows sgain that parasitic insects are not to be depended upon to keep injurious insects to be depended upon to keep injurious insects. years. Last season it was destroyed in vast depended upon to keep injurious insects permanently in check.

> selves, has led to a constantly increasing caterpillar is restricted in its food to comparatively a few kinds of trees. Were it a more general feeder, these periodical outbreaks would be matters of much more serious concern than they now are. An illustration of this fact is seen in the hirunless preventive measures are vigorously variety of fruit and shade trees. In its life history it is very similar to the com-Forturately, however, there is an ex- mon species; it is a native American intended silver lining to this dark cloud of sect, and is beset by hosts of enemies, insect injury. If these creatures have in. yet during the last century there have beecreased on every hand, our knowledge of frequent and destructive outbreaks of i methods of controlling them has also angmented with the passing years. Many of the remedies proposed 10 or 20 years ago seem now foolish and impracticable. Within the last decade, especially, the mense damage was done over large areas progress has been phenomenal. It has of forest growth, the woods in July looking been shown that many insects can be as bare of foliage as they do now. There checkmated by a proper crop rotation, and are millions of eggs now upon the trees, that others are easily killed by improved ir-secticides. But the most important advance has been the introduction of the praying machine, an apparatus by means of which insect-killing substances may be easily and futile. It is possible to fight insects in spider is not an insect; neither are the natural causes, but only after the passing thousand-legged worms so often found of several seasons in which great damage

riceas, the wity man has to buy everyof moisture if a crop of grass is growing set in the field when the tomato plants are long. Another thing: The farmer is getamong them than old trees do.

species of parasite to be found upon it in set, about 3½ to four feet apart each way. thing. Another thing: The farmer is getting to understand that there is money in
poultry, and in order to get the beet prices
he must show his birds so that the people
will know him. He also gets acquainted
with a great many breeders that he would
not know if he stayed at home."

among them than old trees do.

Swine, like sheep, destroy the fallen
poultry, and in order to get the beet prices
wind de fangust. It is claimed that about
the grown in
thing to noderstand that there is money in
poultry, and in order to get the beet prices
worst insect pests, benefiting the fruit crop
in its habit of attacking
200 bushels to the acre have been grown in
this way. They are easier marketed in
quart boxes, or in the baskets usually used
times attack the bark of the trees, and also
in rooting they sometimes eat the tree roots
in rooting they sometime each way,
and should be ready for ploking about the
middle of August. It is claimed that about
the gellowish eggs upon the cabbage leaf.
These soon hatch into little green
that feed upon the substance of
the total control of the cabbage leaf.
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These soon hatch into control of the cabbage leaf.
These soon hat of a fence-change to chrysalids. They re- argument so often heard that the gypsy main in this condition about 10 days, when moth can safely be left to the mercy of its parasites is discredited by the experi-An insect which goes through so distinct ence of every economic entomologist in the pediers or so-called agents of nurserymen a series of changes as this is said to have land. Any one who believes the argument are selling peach trees in various sections of complete transformations, to distinguish it sounds would do well to visit next June the

from those having incomplete transforms- regions infested by the forest caterpillar. benefit of fanciers and those only, with a allowed the old sows to run in the orchard times their full value, and claiming that tions. For example, our common grasshoplew city people attracted by the side show with the pigs, and saw little harm and much they are proof sgainst the yellows, being pers hatch in spring from eggs deposited in the progress made in the last 25 years in our grafted upon imported stocks, some say from France and others from Canada. The newly hatched grasshoppers resemble the methods of preventing their injuries, we bulletin characterizes all such claims at adul s in general appearance, but are may well be sanguine concerning the future. false and humbugs, and if it does not use smaller and have no wings. They gradu- But the experience of the present decade ally increase in size and molt or shed their has shown us as never before that these skins at frequent intervals. They continue pests must be reckoned with in the plans of It is not known that trees grown in France active until they become full grown, having the individual, the State and the Nation. no quiet pupa or chrysalis state. Such in- There are hosts of pests which have not yet sects are said to undergo incomplete trans- invaded our country which we are likely to

-Bggs were more directly affected by the any or all of these are the foes of their own 30 cents, the market closing firm at 30 cents for class,—the predaceous and parasitic insects.

Predaceous insects are those which attack other insects from the outside, devouring them bodily, or sucking out their is many years since the conditions were anything like the present. Held cars were sold sary

The common dragon files or devil's —The shipments of leather from Boston for needles are good examples of predaceous insects. The adult dragon files lay eggs previous week,\$280,076; similar week last end, upon the stems of plants growing in \$348,648. The total value of exports of lev the from this port since Jan. 1 is \$250,448 and the state of the complete of the -The shipments of leather from Boston for

ponds and streams. The eggs soon hatch \$1,060.958, —The total shipments of boots and sheer young more quitoes and other squatic insects.

The eggs soon hatch \$1,060.958, —The total shipments of boots and sheer young more quitoes and other squatic insects. in about a year the larve becomes full grown; it then crawls up out through the water, the skin splits open along the back, and the adult dragon-fly appears. It rests awhile to expand its wings, and then files

The value of exports of general merchant.

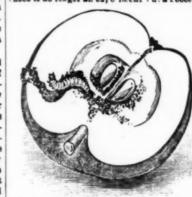
awhile to expand its wings, and then files rapidly through the air in search of winged insects of almost any sort.

Parasitic insects d'ffer from their predaceous consins in that they develop within

week ending Feb. 11 included 83 516 prunds
butter, 24 310 pounds cheese and 14 450 pounds
oleo. For the same week last year the exports
included 5749 pounds butter and 411,834 pounds

-The shipments of live stock and dressed meats last week included 1305 cattle, 883 sheep; 10 203 quarters of best from Boston, 1767 cat-York. 350 cattle from Baltimore, 1559 c tt-1017 sheep from Portland, 365 ca te from N wpost News, a total of 5246 cattle, 2070 sheep. 20,286 quarters of beef from all ports; 3676 catrie, 1533 sheep, 18 286 q sarters of berf 4 . to Liverpool, 776 cattle, 215 sheep t) Lendon, 250 cattle to Glasgow, 300 cartle to Hull, 230

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BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

President Eliot is to be heartly comment which would give pensions to faithful for the appointment for life of a State jobs to a lot of office holders, and as the teachers who have grown old in the service. "That is the least thing," he says, "the city of Boston can afford to do. Boston cannot afford to have worn-out teachers."

Governor Long, as we fondly call him, gave a neat little stab at our fabled frigidity when he accounted for that fall of the Washington thermometer by the fact that "five carloads of Boston's best citizens-mestly female, as usual," had been visiting the capital. But weren't we proud of the Massach member of the Cabinet who had come, full of honors, to visit us.

In his sermon preached before St. Andrew's Brotherhood in Trinity church last Sunday, Bishop Hall severely discountenanced the tendency of the day to discuss from the pulpit all sorts of social problems, and even matters pertaining to the war or its settlement. The printed report of his address occupied one column in the next day's paper, while alongside, as if to emphasize his remarks, was the regular Sunday crop of Pailippine discussions!

W. W. Rawson desires to notify our rea ers that at a recent meeting of the Bosto Market Gardeners Association it was voted to invite our readers to meet with them the remainder of the season. The meetings are held once in two weeks, at the rooms of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, Quincy Hall Boston. This week's meeting is Saturday. the 25th inst., at 2 P. M. Subject, "Direases of Cucumbers," by Professor Stone o Amherst, Mass. All are cordially invited

ability and good qualities of Aguinaldo, he and many families were for two or three does not seem to have mentioned his busi- days unable to receive milk as they had ness qualifications, and the shrewdness which enabled him to draw \$800,000 from Boston has been gobbled up by hotels and the Spanish government for withdrawing restaurants, where it is served as usual. his moral support from the previous insur- All this is in strong contrast to the rection there, nor his wisdom in seeking comparatively independent position of safety in Hong Korg until he could return most farmers, who each fall lay under the protection of the American navy. Did Senator Hoar forget these evidences of kinds of provisions, with usually fuel patriotism, or did he think they were not enough to last not only during the winter, the characteristics of a second George but through the whole year. In the way of

The billposters, it seems, are exerting all movement directed (against glaring adverkisement displays. One large billposter has the habit of employing monstrons signs, beqging them to send in petitions to their senators and representatives urging these legislators to vote against the bill. Inasmuch as the billposter is right in his own line of trade here, it would behoove the public to

Church has declined the call to New York ideas to the world after one of the most im- culture of anti-toxin in serum, which, as points. and decided to remain here. Dr. Lindsay portant years in the nation's history. The the taxpayers pay for it, enables the board is a man whom we want in Massachusetts. dinner by the Home Market Club, while not of health to prevent qualified physicians own wealth, and have succeeded in doing so, A conservative churchman, an excellent partisan, was, in a way, political, entertain- from making such remedies and using them but for every dollar they must have added time, and have been most of the time since. preacher and parish worker, a charming conversationalist of wide and varied in chiefly in harmony on the idea that brought procured the enactment of a law, making the cattle feeder, or saved as much to the formation, he has given color, point McKinley into political importance. and piquancy to the position he has so successfully filled in Boston Commercial Club at the Algonquin was in its brand upon it. Such a law, creating a during the last ten years. He has no sense political. The club has never State monopoly, is not only odious, but it 1859, at \$8 to \$8.50 per hundredweight abundant common sense, good nature and taken sides in partisan politics, but as Gov- stands in the way of progress. It is said for extra, first quality \$7.50, second \$6.75, a level head. He does not lose sight of the ernor Long was an old member, beloved by that a new remedy for diphtheria has been third \$5. The Chicago market was not reggreat fact that in the long run it is the heart every one, the idea was formulated of asthat rules in life, and he has never evinced sembling about 150, including the sixty mem- and which is without its many objectionable but on Jan. 26 the quotations there were too tender and too liable to mildew, as a small way. any desire to make his own views as a bers, representing men prominent in the features. But no board of health will con- good heavy cattle \$3 to \$4.50 and ordinary rule. This indicated that more native blood clergy man of the Episcopal Church the commercial, industrial and professional sider the new remedy, though it has had the at \$2 50 to \$2.812, or about \$4 per hundred made substantial progress in a'l good works. The speeches were a delight to the men health of New York city and State are bars \$4.87\frac{1}{2} for good heavy, and from seven to 8\frac{1}{2} the most of the qualities desired for a com-

provement in our City Hospital was well speech of General Grosvenor of Ohio, the for preparing anti-toxin, which must be cents a pound. told. As he stood in the new amphitheatre, party leader of the House of R presenta-superseded if some other remedy for diphthethis president of the board of trustees, whose tives, and a close friend of the President, ria is discovered. Any such better remedy services have won him the gratitude of claimed the closest attention of the business will only serve to turn them out of office. hundreds of this city's sick and suffering, interests assembled to do honor to the Almost all attempts by State or city govmight indeed have said with truth, "Look occasion. He drew the curtain on the ernment to do things for the public that about for avidence of what we have been financial problem Congress and business they can well do for themselves operate as able to accomplish." L'kewise impressive men must solve. He said the sum needed interferences with the legitimate business was the business-like fashion in which to meet the necessary appropriations the of some person who is already engaged in the slequent speaker reviewed the econom- coming year will be two hundred million the same line of work. Free concerts, such ical progress of the hospital's manage- dollars more than present income from all as were given last summer, and the free ment. Americans are always interested sources. We cannot expect more revenue lectures now being given this winter, lessen in dollars and cents saved, and when from the tariff on imports, and it is a questithe number of those who would go and pay lessening of expenditure means no decrease tion how or where we can add to income their way if this pauperizing influence were of efficiency, this is most commendable. from the internal revenue. He added: We not applied. Most of those who attended thing than our duty towards any set of isl- been made. We have also; at the North Therefore when we learn that in our mag- want you men here to study the problem, the open-air free concerts in Boston last ands. And it is because President McKin- Vitis Labrusca, which is hardy learly and nificent new hospital forty-five cents less is and promulgate your ideas to us at Washspent on each patient than was necessary in ington. Of course the next thought is, the affair, and the supposed fact that out of that his words are sure to be of immense those named above. The fruit is very large, 1886, though the thing may seem paltry, it does it mean an income tax? If we indulge doors on the Common there would be less is not, for 8700 patients were treated in the in a big army and a big navy, and an inwards this past year, besides 19,000 in the creased pension roll, with the growth of a at concerts held in halls or theatres. out-patient department.

There is certain to be far less Southern citizan's competition in early fruits and garden vege widespread destructiveness of the storm State Interference with Busi- secure them by individual enterprise. which has passed to the north within the last few days. This will make a good mar- It is not alone, nor even chiefly, in Secretary Alger's Commission. from the first day to the last one not one Most crosses are now made by using the ket and higher prices for the products of the wasteful extravagance in the use. The board of inquiry or commission of year may grow vegetables that South- reply to this objection that though extravaern products usually make unprofit- gantly used, such money is not lost. It has ing the past few years. Almost any before, so far as helping the needy is conpay for the work, and in many cases go far entirely suppressing all individual effort. Sowards paying the original cost of the So far has this been carried that it is doors is unexpectedly large.

enough to destroy them. There will prob- in it. ably be losses in other fruits, especially in Despite the competition of express com-Southern regions, where the buds have been panies the postoffice business is so gener-Northern localities would furnish more fruit prominent reason why socialistic practices the coming season than those of the South, should not be extended in other directions. and those who are able to grow good fruit The best of all reasons is that for Governgood prices for it. Where fruit bads are yet most cases in the entire destruction of the upon the conduct of Mrs. Rice, who en-

The most extraordinary law yet proposed deputy superintendents throughout the ence even of those supposed to be abun-State, and these are to select all the teachers, subject to his approval. Under the The doctors are the worst sufferers from present law the district superint twice in each term, was better for the if they see the superintendent once a year,

One of the most serious effects in cities of such a storm as has prevailed during most of February is the unpreparedness which it exhibits as characteristic of all cities in the way of food and fuel supplies. In the city of Washington, when the thermometer went one day to 15° below zero, hundreds of families were found with but one or two days supply of coal. Even the dealers had not enough to supply the increased demand, and urged economy in the use of coal and the disuse of elevators because they wasted heat, until larger supplies could be had. The blockade of snow shut out a In Senstor Hoar's elequent tribute to the large portion of the milk supply of Boston, been used to doing. What milk arrived in enough supplies of flour, meal and all a slege most farmers would be able to hold out longer than would many wealthy city residents. There is destitution in the countheir strength to crush the Legislature try, however, but it is confined mainly to se who spend their money even in sent circulars to sundry parties who are in perhaps suffer worse, because in the country few are near enough to know and relieve their destitution.

Notable Events of the Week.

The visit of President M. Kinley and membe up and doing, and make its wishes felt at bers of his Cabinet was an epoch in making obliged to turn against the board of the State House in regard to anti-poster Boston, the capital of New England, the health. In New York State it has been ing nineteen hundred men, drawn together in their practice. The board of health has more than an equal amount to the gains of

Mr. Shuman's story of the march of im such a character enjoyed more. The State and the city of New York have plants barrels at \$21 to \$22 and lard at 12 to 13 quality, a good keeper, and easily propapertinent and must be met by all good means. In fact, there are few things that

ness.

Northern greenhouses, which should be of money that socialistic policies are forced o their utmost capacity, and this injurious to the public. The socialist may Fortunate now are those farm- gone into other hands, and according to ers who have erected greenhouses dur- socialistic ideas is better distributed than thing they plant in them the present cerned. The far greater evil from socialism sure to bring them good is its effect in repressing or in extreme cases As the season will begin with now a criminal offence punishable by a searcity of fruits and vegetables, it is not United States laws for any indilikely that prices for either will go very low, vidual to carry a letter from one unless the Northern product grown out of postoffice to another unless it has first affixed to it a United States stamp for the required postage that has been duly can-Severe cold weather has generally pre-celled. It is often done by persons who are wailed throughout the country since Febru- anxious to get a letter through when they ary began. It has been much more severe know the postoffice mail has closed. But 1 were appointed. When so many declined at the South, even so far an Texas, than it is against the postal laws just the same has in more northern regions. There are and the offender, if discovered, is liable to serious fears not alone for the peach crop. whatever punishment the laws prescribe. but for other fruits as well, in the Southern Even the express companies when they localities where the bulk of the peach erop take letters that could go by mail are is produced. At Washington, which is not obliged to put on the required stamps and interesting reading, we feared that they far from Dalaware, the temperature on Sat- have them cancelled. in other ways, howurday last week went as low as -15. At Bos- ever, the express companies help the socialton the lowest thus far has been four below ist idea, as they manage to get all the most no sickness in the army excepting when zero, or 11° warmer. Even if the peach buds profitable light freight business, and leave were unswellen by previous warm weather, to United States mails to carry that which a temperature of 10° to 12° below zero is is so long and difficult that there is no profit

wrapped-up tree is warmed to some extent by sap, which even when the ground is frozen is sent by its roots to all portions of the tree.

American of his time, and the most genumbers ahead of the public what could be much better done by the composition of the most reprehensible conduct of the most reprehensible conduct of the first three weeks after the first curves.

American of his time, and the most genumbers ahead of the cucumbers ahead of the cucumber for the concentration of power in the hands party will do the work much more cheaply of one man is to be brought before the New than the Government can afford to do it. York Legislature this winter. It provides The latter, however, gives some soft, easy superintendent of schools, at a salary of government service is either free or given \$12,000 per year. He is to appoint all the at nominal charge, it always has the prefer-

endents are these attempts to pauperize the public and sen every two years by vote of the people make almost everybody expect to get someof the districts, which, except in cities, are thing for nothing. It is not, however, usually the same as the legislative State or government socialism from which districts. There is and ought to be they suffer, but rather from the ample enstrong opposition to such a law as this, dowment and accommodation which private the most cranky that even educational munificence enables hospitals of all kinds reformers have ever proposed. It removes to offer to the public free of cost, or with so all control of the schools farther from the slight fees as will not prevent the aid given people than ever before, and to this extent being practically charity. It is astonishlessens the popular interest in them. There ing how readily even the wealthiest men are many people who believe that the old take to the hospital so soon as anything system of choosing by popular vote a town serious is the matter with them. Old superintendent of schools, and requiring physicians complain of this most bithim to visit each school in town at least terly. The men whom they could charge paying rates for going to the hospital, someschools than the large district superin- times paying but quite as often crowding that has been bred for beef and fed for beef. tendent system, where the schools are lucky out from the free cots those whose necessities entitled them to such help and for and grain were cheap and used freely. and usually only a perfunctory visit at that. whose aid alone it was intended. Young physicians, after trying to get into an indegive up and attach themselves to some hos- and find any profit in doing so, excepting in pital, where the independent career they the value of the manure heap made. The had planned will probably soon 'e forgotten in the routine work they have to do. Hospital practice is the graveyard for hundreds of young physicians, who, if they had kept exceed the cost of bringing the meat of a fat struction of life has been made nec out of it, might have made most important discoveries in medicine.

Despite its interference with their own business, a majority of doctors have gen erally approved the organization of boards of health and the widest extension of their powers. For the doctor's word is authoritaextend their powers the doctor's influence must subordinate all others. The doctor is or hardly ever get all the patients he would boards of health, and of course being larger abattoirs are enough of themselves to the ruling spirit in these, he can yield a handsome profit to the firm.

Exercise a greater authority in the They have built railroads if necessary. property rights, but against the personal revolution a hundred years ago were com- with the same object in view.

mitted in the name of liberty. At last even the doctors have been were to be made by the chief of a great pare anti-toxin for the cure of diphtheria. it a misdemeanor to either manufact-

summer were attracted by the novelty of

investigation upon the conduct of the war have made their report at last. As we ex pected, they have decided that the war was onducted in a most excellent manner, and that if any mistakes were made they are chargeable to the officers and men in the field, and not to the heads of any departments in Washington, nor to any of their appointees. They also declare that the meats that were furnished to our troops were most excellent, and that there was no searcity of rations for the soldiers, excepting on one occasion, when the men would not take and carry with them the bountiful supply sent them by the commissary general. But they have not taken quite the post-

who were first chosen for the duty, and when they allowed General Eagan to epithets and adjectives which made it such should have gone on to show that there was soldiers were tempted to eat too much, because the food was better than they were accustomed to have at home, and that no one would have been killed if they had followed the example of officers of experience, who were wise enough to remain in

And the commission did not, as they to lead his fellows, there are three these retire when near-by encumbers rels from Halifax and 3788 barrels of any kind the coming season would get ment to try to do everything; will result in might have done, pass a vote of censure great qualifications: a sympathetic heart, begin to come in from the market gar- from St. John, N. B. For the aniplated something can yet be done to save enterprise and capital now engaged in the them from future injury by wrapping them same business. In very few things would soldiers at Porto Rico by feeding them with the new crop from ments thus far this season have been 1,090, with straw, and thus for a time shielding the public suffer if all kinds of business hot broths and soups and jellies, when Old Man may be equally applied to our the near-by fields. The whole object is 971 barrels, against 773,463 barrels for the them from the severest temperature. A were, as they were 60 or 70 years ago, they might have had the canned beef

tions of that monumental failure, Secretary among the world's truest heroes.

The Beef Combine.

Alger.

We can see where the large combinations of slaughterers and packers of beef have worked to the disadvantage of the Eastern farmer, to some extent. If he has a superten for beef, he can realize but a low price for the meat. The Chicago or Omaha dressed meats are brought to his town in good condition, and they are better meate than he can produce. They are from stock and that purpose only, where both fodder

Nor can the farmer buy young or thin cattle and fatten them, if he had them of as surgent outposts, and the later news is that dent business, find themselves obliged to good stock as run upon the Western ranges, this was followed by the capture of Hollo, cost of transporting the lean animal and the grain necessary to fatten it from the locality where they are raised, would so much animal as to enable the Western dealer to undersell him.

But we think we can see also where they have been an advantage to the Western farmer in giving him a ready cash market for all the animals he can fatten, and a market at a fair price and honest weights. tive with boards of health, and if he can in the old times, when he sold to the drovers, weights were guessed at, and the buyer was usually careful not to overestimate them. naturally an au ocrat, rightfully so, with his The price was not fixed and reported daily patients, who can only disobey his com- as it is now, but was a matter of argument, nands on penalty of lingering disease and and the buyer was better posted than the possibly death. But the doctor can never farmer, and bought as cheaply as he could. The parts which were wasted a generation like. But by organizing city and State ago are now carefully saved, and at the

They have built railroads if necessary to public health and safety than give cheap transportation from the ranch would be given to any court or jury. The to the slaughter yards. They have taken result has been that these boards of health pains to instruct the cattle raisers in regard have interfered with the business of every- to the best breeds for feeding, and the body, and usually in entirely unconstitu- best methods of feeding not altogether tional ways, destroying property arbitrarily out of favor to the grower, but from a desire under the pretext that its continuance was to obtain better stock for killing, and, it is a danger to public health. More crimes said, have even purchased imported stock have been committed, not merely against or furnished the money to purchase it, or its purchase good feeders for those who had rights of all citizens, than during the French grain but no cattle or money to buy any.

They have buying agents in every cattleproducing county in the West, as they have selling agents in the consuming sections of centre from which important utterances trying to assert its exclusive power to pre- to bring the two into close and rapid commanication, and to cheapen in every possi-

In all this they have sought to add to their ularly reported in cur journals at that time.

It will be seen then that the combination, though sell rg meats much cheaper on th Atlantic coast now than then, are paying more in the Western States for their animais, while at that time cattle were worth about what the hide could be sold for in many sections where now they are largely grown and fattened.

great nation in many ways, the question is cal education was not advanced by these relations and responsibilities. . . . No pleasant Muscat flavor. the city is now called to do for people that be traced until the war is over. Our concern in the combining of the above spacies, with they would not do better if given freedom to was not for territory or trade or empire, but sometimes a sprinkling of Vitis Vinitera.

word or line went from the executive in male and female vines instead of opening Washington to our military and naval blossoms and removing anthers. commanders at Manila, or to our It has long been my desire to obtain a peace commissioners at Paris, that did group of choice male and female vines for not put as the sole purpose to be kept in breeding purposes, and I think? I have sucmind, first, after the success of our arms ceeded in getting just what I wanted. I and the maintenance of our own honor, the have produced a male vine that has comwelfare and happiness and the rights of the bined in its makeup Vitis Labrusca, V. inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. R puris and V. Vinifers. It is thoroughly . . We were doing our duty by them as hardy, a vigorous grower, blossoms medium

perial designs lurk in the American mind. no fruiting vines from it yet. fisg. They are wrought in every breeding purposes? Why may it not be one of its sacred folds and are indistinguishable as its shining stars." trotting stallion ever produced? I believe tion which we expected of them when they Such sentiments as these nobly define the time is not far distant when the grape present attitude of our country, and we as will form a large item of export, for surely Bostonians have a right to rejoice that it the experimenters are on the right road to was in our city that our President gave success, and when their efforts do succeed, them utterance. As surely as Bunker Hill is we may see our New England hills covere would not do their whole duty. They as truly as when Warren fought the genius obtained. loci, is ballef in the power of consecrated coursge. With our President we rest calmly 'n the assurance that our country has done its duty in refusing to thrust the Filipino from "the pathway of the world's

public what could be much better done by individual capitalists without its aid. It is Miss Helen Gould, when the soldiers were him, indeed, was not given the length cumber was ready for picking. First a hardly necessary to say that the private brought back to the healthful camp at Mon-party will do the work much more cheaply tank Point. If men died there with an the Government can afford to do it. Idea that sea air, sunshine and sand year (1809), and who passed away at the same tank point. It men died there with an idea that sea air, sunshine and sand year (1809), and who passed away at vegetable mould, with a little sand and than the Government can afford to do it. were not enough to keep them alive, the ages of eighty-fire, eighty-five and she certainly encouraged them in their eighty-eight. But the greatness and grandconduct, and while she gained notoriety by eur of a man's life are not always it, it caused many who did not understand measured by the number of years the wisdom of the War Department to put he spends on earth. Though taken away blame upon the Secretary of War and his at the comparatively early age of fifty-six. subordinates. The commission could have the preserver of his country has left behind made such a report as they did without any him a deathless name upon the pages of investigation, and by following the instruc-

Were a star quenched on high For ages would its light, till traveling downward from the sky, Shipe on our mortal sight.

So when a great man dies, For years beyond our ken The light he leaves behind him lies Upon the paths of men.

American arms in the Philippines are as accessful on land as they were last May under Dowey in the destruction of the Spanish fleet last May. The attack on Manila by the insurgents was repulsed with normous losses to them, but very small losses comparatively of American forces. Since then our forces have taken the inalmost without loss. The insurgent leader has learned that he is not dealing with Spaniards, and his followers have been so completely cowed that it is very unlikely that he can retain them. All this deessary by the headstrong foolishness of Agninaldo, who supposed, without any reason therefor, that American sovereignty in the Philippines meant oppression of their people. The American commission to treat with the Filipinos is well on its way, and as it will be accompanied or preceded by reinforcements 6000 to 7000 men and the Oregon, it is to be hoped that no more fighting will be When Aguinaldo learns that American rule in the Philippines will give of exercising, he will see that he has been deceived by Agonellio and by the reports has been denounced as necessarily oppressive. These are mainly responsible for Aguinaldo's hotheadedness and the bloodshed it has caused.

A New Era in Grapes.

When considering our small fruits the grape should not be left out of the list. It Norsemen, and they have been cultivated since the first settlement of this country. The Concord grape originated within 15 miles of Boston, and the first hybridizing of the grape was done in Massachusetts.

improvement of nearly all our native fruits, moist sand. Soil is apt to become soggy. the East, and it has been one of their aims and has given particular attention to the improvement of the native American or wild grape, having been the third one to We are glad that the rector of St. Paul's nation, and from which to promulgate his The State has a large plant devoted to the ble way the transportation between the two hybridize them in this country. John Fisk Allen was the first to try it, E. S. Rogers was the second and the writer was the third. We all worked on similar lines at that though the work of each has been mostly unknown to the others. But the results of consumer. If we compare the prices of the experiments of all have helped to point

> We all started with Vitis Vinifera as our parent, usually the male, but experience showed us that the half bloods, though great improvements on the native in quality, were was necessary, and we now use a half blood

hardlest and easiest propagated, but the fruit is too sour and too small. In the south, southeastern Missouri Zand Panbandle action of Texas they have the Post O.k, Vitis Lin, and Vitis Rupestres The Post Oak is a vigorous grower, hardy, and free from mildew or rot. The bunch and berry are large, but The Home Market Club speech of Prest- rather too sour for a table grape. dent McKinley will go down into history. Vitis Rapestres is a small, sweet grape and Our country is larger than the Philippines, very hardy, and some very successful Our duty towards our neighbors is a broader crosses between these two species have ley spoke in a large way of large questions vigorous, but not as free from mildew as interest, not only in the present, but in the but too foxy in flavor for a table grape, but future. "Congress can declare war, but a when combined with species of a purer higher power decrees its bounds and fixes its flavor this foxines; is toned down to a

accurate map of nations engaged in war can Most of the experiments have been made for the people whose interests and destiny. The few experimenters in this country are without our willing it, had been put into every year making new combinations, and our hands. It was with this feeling that the coming grape is sure to come very soon.

God gave us the light to see our duty, with early and has an enormous cluster. I used the consent of our own consciences and it last year for the first time on some very with the approval of civilization. No im-

Our priceless principles undergo no change | I regard this as a great acquisition. Who under a tropical sun. They go with the can estimate the value of such a vine for B ston the teaching of Bunker Hill, trust in with wines producing large clusters of American righteousness of purpose, beats in dainty Muscats. I may at samelfuture time N. B. WHITE.

Norwood, Mass.

cumber was ready for picking. First a good mould for early forcing should be N. B.

Halifax and 38,107 barrels from St. John N. B. powdered phosphate of lime and sods. It takes from 10 to 12 weeks for the fruits to ripen from seedlings, and the seeds must be put in hothouses or cold frames early enough to give the plants a good start. for many years previous, and has caused enough to give the plants a good as the serious damage to the growing grops, as Some begin the planting the first two well as proved a hindrance to the planting weeks in February will do. Certainly a of others. Fiorida orange growers say is small first crop should be started this month, has hurt new wood upon their groves, but

By proper forcing and culture the time of among them, having timely warning of the growing can be reduced one-third to one- cold wave from the Weather Bureau. The half. The sun plays an important part in strawberry fields were more severely the forcing of the encumber plants, and the hurt, and the crop probably will not hotbed should be arranged so that the same because one-half what was ex-will reach it at all hours of the day. The pected. Garden crops were badly injured heat should never be allowed to get below and in some instances totally destroyed. 58°, and the greatest heat necessary for The stock raisers in the Texas Panhandle forcing them is 65°. Such a heat with the district and in Wyoming and Montana are aid of the sun will produce the desired re-

One plant in a hill, or two in a pot, will cent, of all the stock they have. The P_0 . be sufficient, and if they thrive well one tomac river is frozen over from bank to of these may be transplanted or de- bank, and in Washington the thermometer stroyed later. One vine in a pot will registered 15 degrees below zero, the coldest produce more fruit in weight than two.

The roots of the plants extend widely in below at Little Rock, Ark., broke all every direction, and when the runners previous records there. beg'n to spread on the surface they should be pinched back until the plant is strong and stocky. Then they should be Vegetables in Boston Market, trained to supports and spread out to get all The storm has affected prices in the vogethe light and sun possible. A great number table market generally, and while a few of early encumbers can in this way be things were abundant enough to last until there is always a good market for them, the supply, many others are source even at adgrower is pretty sure of his profits.

Massachusetts.

Make Your Own Plant Cuttings.

The cuttings of many of the plants to be used in the flower garden should be rooted during the months of February or March Geraniums made during these months should be covered with blooms during the them all the home rule this people is capable summer months if they are given proper

C. S. WALTERS.

Other plants that add greatly to the beauty sent him of speeches in the American Sen-ate. wherein our sovereignty in the islands gated by cuttings, are the coleus, iresine, gated by cuttings, are the court. These plants | York State and Western, 10-peck Darres, althermanthera and centaura. These plants | \$1.65 to \$1.75. Leeks 50 to 60 cents a dozen all root readily from cuttings. They can be started in a cutting box in the window, which should be as long and wide as dewhich should be as long and wide as desired for the limited space, and about four or five inches deep. It should be filled with clean river sand. When the cuttings are clean river sand. When the cuttings the first made they should be shaded during the bushel. heat of the day and sprinkled several times was the first fruit discovered here by the a day until the cuttings become thoroughly established. The sand should always be kept moist, but never wet.

Cuttings are often rooted in a deep plate filled with moist sand. There are various contrivances used for rooting cuttings, but The writer has devoted much time to the in each case the rooting medium is clean,

W. H. MOORE. Kansas Agricultural College.

Butter Marke: Higher. has seriously interfered with the make String beans at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a bushel for

and supply of butter. Prices have taken a Fiorida green. Asparagus \$3.50 to \$5 a strong upward turn, whether temporarily, dozen bunches. Rhubarb 8 to 10 cents a for a few days, or permanently, until the pound and mushrooms 40 to 60 cents. apring supply increases next month, it may | Squashes are higher. Good marrow would be difficult to foretell. Advances of two to bring 65 cents a barrel, Bay State or Tay three cents per pound are quoted at leading ban 75 cents, and Hubbards, native, 8 butter markets, while buyers in Boston cents to \$1, though some Western can be market have to pay two cents a pound more had at \$8 to \$12 a ton. than last week. Buyers naturally resist Polatoes have been coming in heated care this advance, and operate cautiously and in and there is a fair supply now for the little

The receipts of butter at Boston for the brons, good 60 cents and extra 60 to 62 cents. week were 12,645 tubs and 23,375 boxes, a Rose extra 70 to 73 cents. Green Mountains Clerky man of the present and Dakota Rad 50 cents of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards of the biston and places immediately tribin such cases as this that the beards o total weight of 622,548 pounds, including 39,- 70 cents and Dakota Rad 50 cents. York for the local traffic, against 581,442 pounds cents, Burbanks and White Stare 45 of assembled, and never was a luncheon of to medical progress, and all because the cents a pound in Boston, with clear pork in mercial grape, hardy, prolific, of good the previous week and 613,577 pounds cor- and Western Green Mountains 45 to 50 cents. responding week last year. On Monday of A few Jersey sweet potatoes, extra, double this week only 57,324 pounds were received, head barrels \$1 75 to \$2 25, but sell slowly. For the north we find Vitis R puris is the and on Tuesday, owing to the snow blockade, no receipts were reported.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 83,516 pounds, against 5749 Not content with forcing upon the public pounds the corresponding week last year. an article so strongly in imitation of butter From New York the exports were 9142 tubs, as to become a fraud, some of the maneand from Montreal, by the way of Portland facturers of oleomargarine are now add and St. John, N. B, 5400 packages were terating their product with paraffine. Slight sent off.

The statement of the Quincy Market Cold from time to time, but some of the recent Storage Company shows that 407 tubs of analyses of commercial oleo have shows butter were put in and 4697 tubs taken out, nearly ten per cent. of this wax. leaving a stock of 31,785 tubs, against 25,556 tubs same time last year. The Eastern itan district of the Naw York State Agricult Company holds 4613 tubs, and with this ural Department, has just completed a very amount added the total stock is 36,398 tubs, careful analysis of a sample of oleo taken 10.840 tubs more than last year.

Boston Fish Market.

The storm of which we spoke last week ishing. From the sample of a trifle less has been here surely, and all off-shore fish than one onnee of oleo there were extracted are very scarce, and prices have nearly 40.88 grains of paraffine. This is so close to doubled, which will probably be bad news 10 per cent. that in a 60-pound tub then for those who expect to observe Lent. Cod- would be about six pounds of this tasteless fish are 4 to 41 cents for market size, and but exceedingly objectionable matter. steak ood 5 cents. Haddock is 41 to 5 cents, It is a well-known fact that parafile pollock 4 cents, and hake 3 to 4 cents. absolutely indigestible, that it resists the Cask is quiet at 21 to 3 cents, and action of nearly all acids, and that 105° flounders 4 cents. Halibut steady at 12 to heat are required to render it soluble. 14 cents. Spanish mackerel 10 cents for best medical authorities in the county frozen and 25 cents each for green, with egree that the introduction of such such native mackerel scarce at 25 cents. Blue- stance into the human stomach is danger fish 7 to 9 cents a pound and frozen pom- ous to health, and the laws against the pano 15 cents, with green pompano 25 adulteration of a food product in that will cents. Rad snappers 8 cents a pound, should be most vigorously enforced. sheepshead 12 cents, bullshead 10 to 12 cents, lake trout the same, sea trout 12 of the makers of eleomargarine were more cents, and white fish 15 cents a pound, with thoroughly aired, and that an unsuspectful striped bass 20 cents. Fiorida shad at 30 to public should receive greater protection 40 cents each for buck and \$1 to \$1.25 for roe. Georgetown shad 75 cents for buck Raview. and roe, \$1 50 to \$1.75 each. Salmon at 8 to 10 cents a pound for Oregon, and 16 to 20 cents for frozen Eastern, with freshcaught Penobsoot at \$1 a pound. Brook humor, and this causes a variety of disc trout 50 cents a pound and pickled scarce at 7 to 9 cents. Eastern smelts 5 to 7 cents a pound, and natives at 12 to 20 cents, according to sizs. Clams are quiet at 60 cents a gallon, but scallops are scarce at \$2.25 and shrimps not very plenty at \$1 50. Lobsters are scarce and higher, 18 cents a pound aliva and 22 cents boiled. Oysters in fair supply yet at 90 cents a gallon for Norfolk, \$1.15 for Providence River and \$1.25 for Stamfords; in shell, \$6.50 to \$7 50 a barrel.

Export Apple Trade.

Cucumbers for Early Forcing. The total apple shipments to European There are very few vegetables that ports for the week ending Feb. 11, 1899, will yield more profit than encumbers for were 17,505 barrels, including 15,629 barrels early forcing where the markets are to Liverpool, 1276 barrels to London, 450 The present Archbishop of Canterbury, handy. The demand for hothouse encum- barrels to Glasgow and 150 barrels various. prematurely swollen. It looks now as if erally successful that it has been always a their tents instead of pushing on up to the who is regarded by many competent judges bers extends through the winter season, The exports included 2221 barrels from Bogfront line, where they might have known as the first man in the whoie Anglican Comthey were not wanted by the Spaniards.

White they might have known as the first man in the whoie Anglican Comthey were not wanted by the Spaniards.

White they might have known as the first man in the whoie Anglican Comthey were not wanted by the Spaniards.

White they might have known as the first man in the whoie Anglican Comthey were not wanted by the Spaniards.

White they might have known as the first man in the whoie Anglican Comthey were not wanted by the Spaniards. the insight of genius and strong tenacity dens. The hothouse encumbers are too same week last year the apple shipown loved Abraham Lincoln, the greatest to get the crop in early. If possible, be same time last year. The shipments in

Cold Weather in Southern Stutes.

In some parts of the Southern States the weather has been colder this winter than and later ones for the field can be put in has not much injured the older growth, and many saved their trees by building fires ould be arranged so that the sun be more than one-half what was exand those in northwestern Texas 50 per

raised from a small plot of ground, and as there is better opportunity to put in a new vanced prices. Farmers do not care to drive in even from nearby points, and car transportation has been at a standstill since last week. Southern produce has been nearly all frozen up or snowed under at home. which is better for the growers than that which was on the way and so frozen as not to sell for enough to pay freight bills. Parsnips are higher, 75 to 90 cents a bushel. Beets and carrots steady at 40 to 50 cents and flat turnips the same. Sweet Garman turnips would easily sell at \$1.50 a barrel. and native yellow at 80 cents to \$1. St. Andrews 65 to 75 cents at first hands. Onlone are firm at \$2 to \$2.50 for 12-peck barrels. York State and Western, 10-peck barre's, bunches, and chives 75 cents to \$1. Radishes 30 to 35 cents a dozen, and salsify 75 cents to

Cabbages in light supply and firm at \$1.50 a barrel. Red cabbage \$1.50 to \$1.75. Cauliflowers scarce at \$2.75 to \$3 a case. Sprouts 25 to 28 cents a quart, by the crate. Lettuce, three dozen boxes at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Spinach \$1 a box or \$2 50 to \$3 a barrel for Norfolk and \$2 to \$2.50 for Baltimore. Dandelions \$1.25 to \$1.75 a bushel. No endives to be seen. Norfolk kale 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Parsley way up to \$4 a box. Egg plants \$2 to \$2.25 a case and Southern tomatoes from \$2.50 to \$3.50 Hothouse tomaton The extreme cold and stormy weather 60 to 65 cents a pound, and scarce at that

that is being done in them. Aroustook He-

Paraffile in Oleomargarine.

traces of this substance have been found

Prof. Gaisler, chemist for the metropolfrom one of the retail grocery stores of this city by Assistant Commissioner Krascke and the results of his investigation are aston-

It is time that the unsorupulous methods from this gigantic fraud.-N. Y. Product

Ninety Por Cent.

Of the people are afficted with some firm The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla curas when all others fall is found in the fact that it effectsall and all eruptions are permanently cured by the great medicine.

Hood's Pilis are the best family cat larife at liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Remember that Bowker's Animal Meal is sold only in yellow begs and yellow packages. original; richest in protein.

or any other ladies who wish to work Can Earn Lots of Money

working for us in sparetime at home of cur cloths Weeffer you a good charge to make plenty of spending money in leisure hours. Send 120, for cloth full directions for work, and comment at once. Cloth sent anywhere. Addies WINCOSKET CO. (C), Poston, Mark

Mfg. Dept.

\$500

in Gold

\$500

Gold

\$500

Gold

\$500

Gold

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To the heirs-at law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLES TRULL, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To theheirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of ALEX-INE A. BULLARD, late of Holliston, in said

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

rrels from ew York, 6.705 barrels from St. John,

thern States the inter than as caused crops, as planting ers say it groves, but rowth, and iding fires ing of the

reau. The severely will not WAS CXlly injured destroyed. ontana ara their stock, xa: 50 per The Poermometer the coldest six degrees broke all

Market. n the vegehile a few last until at in a new even at adare to drive car transl since last been nearly er at home, rs than that rozen as not reight bills. ts a bushel. to 50 cents eet Garman 50 a barrel. \$1. St. Ands. Oniona peck barrels. eck barrels. nts a dozen 1. Radishes

y 75 cents to g good from

18 to 20 cents

) to \$2 a case to \$1.25 a 50 to \$1.75. to \$3 'a case. by the crate. \$1.50 to \$1.75. a barrel for Baltimore. bushel. No olk kale 75 ley way up nts \$2 to rn tomatoes ase tomatoes arce at that. a bushel for 3.50 to 85 a to 60 cents. State or Turis, native, 85 stern can be

n heated cars, for the little roostook Heen Mountains cents. York Rurals at 50 sars 45 cents, 45 to 50 cents. extra, double t sell slowly. argarine.

pon the public ation of putter of the manure now adulraffine. Slight ve been found of the recent o have shown ax. the metropol-S:ate Agricult ompleted a very of oleo taken y stores of this oner Kraacke stion are aston. of a trifle less were extracted is is so close to

and tub there f this tasteless e matter. at parafile is at it resists the nd that 105° of soluble. The n the country on of such submach is dangeraws against the ict in that way nforced. pulous methods rine were more an unsuspecting ater protection N. Y. Produce

emt. ith some form of riety of diseases. parilla cures when ot that it effectually salt rheum, boils ently cured by this mily cathartic and sure.

nimal Meal is sold ow packages. The

o wish to work of Money retime at home on you a good chance

nding money easily 1 120. for cloth and rk, and commence ywhere. Address Poston, Mass

MARKETS. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Feb. 22, 1899. Amount of Stock at Man . t. Cattle. Sheep, Shotes Hogs Veals This week, 3178 8633 27,305 1,79 Last week, 26.9 9038 31,3s2 709

Values on Northern Cattle, etc. Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6 00@6 75; first quality, \$5 50@6 75; second quality, \$5 00@5 25; third quality, \$4 00@4 75; a few choice single pairs, \$7 00@7.50; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3 00@3 50. Oows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@ \$8; extra, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; farrow and dry, \$12@25.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers; year-dings, \$10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-olds, \$32@40. 8heep.—Per pound, live weight, 3½@3c;extra, \$4@4&4c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.50@4 75; lambs, 4%@5½c. \$ Fat Hogs.— Per pound 3% @414c, live weight; hotes, wholesale . . .; retail, \$1 00@5 50; counmy dressed hogs, 4% c.

Calf Skins. -70c@\$1.45. Dairy skins, 30@ Palss. - 50@65c each; country lots, 25@50c.

ARRIVALS AT THE DIFFERENT YARDS. Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Veals. Horses. 1203 8469 13.604 168 621 Watertown 1975 164 1370 1611 576

Cattle. Sheep.	Cattle. Sheep			
Maine.	J J Quinlan 20			
At Brighton.				
Way & Weston 41	Canada			
P A Berry 16	J Gould 80			
A H Roberts 2				
Libby Bros 35	J A Hatha-			
W F Wormwell 5	way 250 160			
A W Stanley 5 IM Philbrook 21	J Gould 80			
H M Lowe 19	Massachusetts.			
M D Holt & Son 30	At Watertown.			
Thompson&	J S Henry 36 5			
Hanson 36	W A Bardwell 9 10			
OH Merrill 150				
Harris & Fel-	At Brighton			
lows 43	J 8 Henry 86 13			
Carvil & Weiler 14 17	R Connors 18			
Parati ce si estes an an	Scattering 70			
Mew Hampshire.	H A Gilmore 25			
At Brighton.	A M Baggs 15			
R W Foss & Son19 1				
A C Foss 21	o a sony			
At Watertown	Western			
hippers 15 60	At Brighton.			
N E 10	C H Chadbourn 17			
C Wilkins 7 1	Morris Beef			
Breck &	Co. 748			
Wood 24 485	J White & Co. 17			
W F Wallace 66 301	Swift & Co. 527			
	8 S Learned 102			
Vermont.	Sturtevant &			
At Watertown.	Haley 34			
Carr &	At Watertown.			
Williamson 29 70	W W Brouer 1121			
A A Pond 30	G A Sawyer 123			
Shippers 60 200	Western 186 4000			
Fred Savage 13	J A Hatha-			
N Jenne 3 12	way 278 1990			

Export Traffic.

Export Traffic.

Market prices at English ports on State cattle a shade easier, and a slow trade, with fair demand. Buyers wanted the eattle, but did not want to pay advanced prices, and prices quoted at Liverpool at 11½ 20 %c. less the offal; at London, 11½ 20 Lc. The market is liable to sudden changes. Shipments from Boston for the week 1652 cattle, 2.71 sheep and 25 horses. Shipments and destinations: On steamer Philadelphian for Liverpool, 452 cattle by Swift & Co.; on steamer Sachem, for Liverpool, 100 cattle by Morris Beet Company, 80 Canada cattle by J. Gould, 48 Canada and 21 State cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 1121 sheep by W. W. Brouer; on steamer Corluthia, for Liverpool, 321 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 147 Canada, 74 State cattle and 160 Canada and 790 State sheep; on steamer Baltimore, for London, 26 horses. The Roman takes out 320 cattle, 1200 sheep, but uncertain whether she goes today or not.

Horse Business. Horse Business.

The first of the past week was decidedly bad or business on account of snow and cold weather. Buyers were not numerous, and horses could not be shown to advantage. A fair inquiry for good business horses. At Snow's combination sale stable 4 cars of Western received 25 head shipped to London, with moderate home sales, from \$75\(\pi\)140. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable sales were slow, and arrivals we e 3 cars; sold 6 big horses at \$1.0 \(\pi\)200 and worked off a large share at \$75\(\pi\)16160. At Welch & Hall's sale stable, all things consid-@200 and worked off a large share at \$75@160. At Welch & Hall's sale stable, all things considered, a fair week; sold 40 head Thursday and Friday at \$100@160. Nothing during first three days of week. At A. W. Davi's Northamptonstreet sale stable a limited demand. Some business was, however, done in family, coach and saddle horses at \$100@4^0. At E. Ham & Co.'s sale stable a load of Ohio draught horses on the way here; sold only a few at \$100@160.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1899.

Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1899.

Pairly liberal supplies of cattle on the market in the shape of beef and store stock. The Western steers are off in price, equal to \(^1\) &

Sheep Houses. The market is easier this week on all arrivals, on account of an overflow of stock. Butchers find the trade slow in the city, and are buying accordingly at the yards; their bids are off. They cost higher West the latter part of last week but are again easier. Lambs at 5@51/sc. Old sheep at 3½ @44/sc. H. N. Jenne sold a light lot of sheep at 3½ c. W. F. Wallace sold 190 sheep and lambs, av. 80 fbs, at 4½ c; 35, of 75 fbs, at 4c; 11 to 5 fo fbs at 4% c. 51 do., of 80 fbs, at 4% c

Veal Calves. Market off by 1½c, and demand slow. H. N. Jenue sold some nic calves at 6¼c. W. F. Wallace sold 63 calves, 9190 lbs, at 5¾c.

MilchiCows. Supply heavy; one lot of 25 head at average price \$50. Prices from \$25@50.

Unchanged market. Western at 3% 24% c, lambskins each spring....

1. w. Country lots, 4% c, d. w. LivelPoultry.

One ton at 10@11c er fb.

Droves of Veni Calves. Mains-Way & Western, 2; P. A. Berry, 30;
Libby Bros., 70; F. W. Wormwell, 16; A. W.
Stanley, 24; J. M. Philbrook, 30; H. M. Lowe,
35; M. D. Holt & Son, 40; Thompson & Hanson,
37; Harris & Fellows, 74,
Now Hampshire-R. W. Foss & Son, 4: A. C.
Foss, 8; shippers, 40; N. E., 3; J. C. Wilkins,
9; Breck & Wood 40; W. F. Wallace, 90,
Vermont-Carr & Williamson, 55; A. A. Pond,
20; shippers, 175; Fred Savage, 42; H. N.
Jenne, 20; J. J. Quinlan, 35
Massachusetts-J. S. Henry, 132; W. A. Bard,
well, 19; scattering, 100; A. M. Baggs, 20.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Feb. 21 and 22, 1899.

Stock at yards: 1975 cattle, 164 sheep, 13,701 hogs, 576 calves, 75 horses; From West, 1445 cattle, 13,700 hogs, 75 horses; Maine, 259 cattle, 150 sheep, 375 calves: New Hampshire, 40 cattle, 1 sheep, 12 calves: Massachusett, 231 cattle, 13 sheep, 10g 189 calves.

The marke was supplied with 1975 head of cattle, which includes milch cows as well as beef cattle, and there were 20 odd he d of working oxen that went into Connecticut. We found the market for beef cattle fom 14@½c lower than last week. The movement was somewhat slow, still a fair demand. The stock trains arrived carly at the yards, and no detention to the business. A. H. Roberts sold oxen, of 3430 ths, at 4½c. P. A. Berry had some 1750-th extile at 5c. Thompson & Hanson sold 6 cattle, of 7990 ths, at 54c 2 cattle, of 3720 th, at 4@5c. A. M. Baggs sold 2 beef cows, 1420 fbs, at 2c. Western steers from 5@6c \$\psi\$ fb. Feb. 21 and 22, 1899.

Milch Cows. About 100 head put upon the market, consisting of the usual variety. high and low grades. Quite a number of inferior cows came off the Eastern t ain, with a good sprinkling of the hetter class of cows. We noticed some lows that could not be offered for less than \$65, and some cows as low as \$25 a head. J S. Henry had all classes of cows, and Libby Bros. were well equipped with cows. Prince Thompson was on hand with his usual variety. J. M. Philbrook so d 21 cows at \$40 each.

Boston Produce Market.

Poultry. Fresh Killed. Northern and Eastern— Chickens, choice large, \$\Phi\$ ib.-Chickens, common to good.— Fowls, extra choice.— Fowls, common to good.— Geese, per ib.— Ducks, spring \$\Phi\$ ib.— Pigeons, tame \$\Phi\$ doz.—

 Pigeons, tame # doz.
 1 00g/1 so

 Western dry packed—
 13.8

 Turkeys, choice drawn
 13.8

 Turkeys, common to good
 96/12/5

 Chickens, com. to good
 96/12

 Fowls, good to choice
 10½/6/1

 Ducks, good to choice
 66/8

 Geese, good to choice
 88/9

 Oid Cocks
 7/8

Live Poultry. Game.

Butter. #Tallow.—Brighton, 3@31/2c P lb; country lots, 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. Creamery, seconds...
Creamery, seconds...
Creamery, western June firsts...
Dairy, V. extra...
Dairy, N. Y. extra...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. low grades...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. low grades... Dairy, western. West. imitation creamery, small tubs, extra. West imitation cr'y . large tubs firsts Boxes Sxtra northern creamery.... 23 g 23 g 18 g 16 g 17 Extra dairy
Common to good
Trunk butter in ½ or ½ is prints
Extra northern creamery.
Extra northern dairy
Common to good
Extra western creamery.

Cheese. Liverpool quot, white 49s. Sage cheese, extra, P tb. Nearby and Cape fancy \$\psi\$ doz.....

Eastern choice fresh
Eastern fair to good.

Vt. and N.H. choice fresh
Western fair to good.

Western selected, fresh
Southern, fresh gathered.

Refrigerators. Potatoes

Jersey extra double head & bbl....2 Co@2 50 Green Vegetables.

Cranberries-

 Cape Cod, choice dark ₱ bbl.
 6 50@ 800

 Cape Cod, com. to good ₱ bbl.
 5 00@6 50

 Cape Cod, com. to good ₱ box.
 1 75@2 25

 Country, good to choice ₱ bbl.
 5 00@6 00

York State-

buff, in west.... Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each. overweights, each....
south, fint dried P lb...
salted P lb....
Deacon and dairy skins...

Choice Canadlan P bu Green peas, Western choice...... Green peas, Scotch..... Dried Apples. Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy..... Evaporated, choice..... Grass Seeds.

.1 40 ... 61/2 @9 ... 2 00@2 25 9@10 Beans. Pea, N.Y. & Vt. small H. P.... Pea, marrow, choice, H. P.... Pea, screened. Pea, seconds. Mediums, choice hand picked... Mediums, cnoice nand pies
Mediums, second
Mediums, second
Yellow eyes, extra
Yellow eyes seconds
Red Kidney
Lima beans, dried 🍎 🏗

Make Cows Pay



Twenty cows and on LITTLE GIANT SEPARATOR

from \$200 to \$300, and one separator will cost

Hay and Straw. Hay, prime, large bales... Wholesale Prices.

No. 1, & ton... rejected, per ton.
clover mixed, \$\varphi\$ ton.
clover, \$\varphi\$ ton.
swale, \$\varphi\$ ton.
Straw prime new rye.
Straw prime old rye
Straw, oat per ton.
Straw tangled fine choice

Flour and Grain.

Fiour.—The market quoted steady. Spring patents, \$4 10@4 75. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 00@3 65. Winter patents, \$3 90@4 40. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 40@4 00. Oat Meal.—Quoted quiet, \$3 60@4 00 \$\pi\$ bbl or ground and rolled, and \$4 00@4 30 for cut. Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 86@88c pbag, and \$1 95@2 00 pbbl; granulated, \$2 20@2 30 pbbl; bolted, \$2 20@2 35. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 20@3 30 P bbl. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 202 3 50 P bbl.

Corn.-Demand is quiet with market steady. No 2 yellow, spot, 463. Steamer yellow, new, 43@43½c. Steamer and No 3 corn, 42½c. No. 2 yellow, 39c. No. 3 yellow 421/4@43c. Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot, 39@39½c. No. 2 clipped, white, 37½c. Lower grades, spot, 37c. Clipped, to ship, 39c. Clipped white, old, 37@37½c. Milfeed.—The market is firm for all kinds.
Middings, sacked, \$16 75@19 25.
Bran, spring, \$17 00.
Bran, winter, \$17 50.
Red Dog, \$17 75.
Mixed feed, \$17 00@18 50.
Linseed meal, \$26 00.
Cottonseed meal to ship, \$22 25.

State grades, 6-rowed, 58@63c. State, 2 rowed, 53@55c. Western grades, 53@60c. Barley—Quiet demand, with prices nominal a 50@75c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@50c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Bye.-Quiet at 70e.

Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruli

The Wool Market.

small weeds will start in this light, loose soil as well as the corn. But if you intend to plow this tough sod the present spring use a jointer plow, turn log a shallow furrow two or three inches deep over on itself as early in spring as pos-sible, and then with the main plow following the jointer turn two to three inches

Where potash only is required it is much cheaper to purchase it in the form of muriate, which will yield 50 per cent. of potash, than in the kaint or German potash saits, which have construction to the present of the mineral construction. The present cold spell of weather is over it is reasonable to hope that we shall have

PARSNIPS FOR COWS. beet, makes a rich milk. It is equal to the carrot in this respect, and undoubtedly, like that root, with which it was fertilized. helps to color winter-made buttsr. Parsnips are a favorite winter feed of Jersey and Guernsey

MILE CURD FOR HENS.

best cows that he can buy, so as to make the cost

one separator will cost study of the class of cows. We noticed some lows suid not be offered for less than \$65, and leases of cows, and Libby Bros. were quipped with cows. Prince Thompson thand with his usual variety. J. M. Philbrook, 30 d 21 cows at \$40 each.

Veni Cuives.

Veni Cuives.

Veni Cuives.

San Francisco, Cal.

Veni Cuives at \$1/4c.

One separator will cost \$100. Five cows will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat nothing. Moral: Make the cow business pay by rolling a Sharples Separator. Handsome illustrated the cow business pay by rolling. Long and Foreign Fruit.

Too cold to move much fruit of any kind, and with a fair supply on hand dealers do not care to change prices until there is claves at \$1/4c.

Brandhes

P. M. SHARPLES, rolled on. Omahs, N-b West Chester, Pa Sharples Separator, Pa Sharples Separator, Handsome illustrated the cow business pay by rolled on. Omahs, N-b West Chester, Pa Sharples Separator, Handsome illustrated the cown business pay by rolled on. Omahs, N-b West Chester, Pa Sharples Separator, Handsome illustrated the cown business pay by rolled on. Omahs, N-b West Chester, Pa Sharples Separator, Handsome illustrated the cown business pay by rolled on. Omahs, N-b West Chester, Pa Sharples Separator, Handsome illustrated the cown business pay by rolled on. Omahs, N-b West Chester, Pa Sharples Separator, Handsome illustrated the cown business pay by rolled on. Omahs, N-b West Chester, Pa Sharples Separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of feed in a year, but a separator will eat a lot of

sites for successful dairying will follow natu-SORTING APPLES IN WINTER

A great saving in apples may be made by fre-quently looking them over in winter and taking out all in which any speck of rot has made its appearance. If at the same time the apples are wiped with a cloth wet with some diluted anti-septic, and are then covered with something that will exclude light and air, they will probably keep perfectly until warm weather. A weak diution of carbolic seld, one part to 4000 of water, will be sufficient. Only the skin is af-fected by the dilute poison, and this is always removed before the apple is eaten, or at least ought to be from any apple that has been wintered in a house cellar. If when the apple is taken from the barrel or bin is has any odor of carbolic sold.

la house cellar. If when the apple is taken from the barrel or bit it has any odor of earboile sold, a cloth moistened with water will speedly remove it.

MORE PRODUCTIVE THAN CLOVES.

In the localities where it succeeds, which are succeeds, and the succeeds of the west, altains is much more productive than clover. It has also much more productive than clover. It has also the dawntage that once the ground cluring spring and late in winter is flooded. After the first season. It is very impatient of west, and cannot be grown where the ground cluring spring and late in winter is flooded. After the first year three crops of law may be out in a year, and as the plant has the power of disintegrating and late in winter is flooded. After the first year three crops of law may be used in a season of the control of the contro

up for \$15 to \$20 that will be as warm and as sorviceable for the fowls as one that costs two or three times that sum. The tarred paper will by its oder do much to exclude lice. If the henhouse is made small enough it can be moved on rollers during the summer, which is often an advantage, as the ground around the henhouse often becomes foul, inviting disease.

Answer: I would suggest that you apply a condict blisters in the property of the pr

one at less: before the corn is up, as many time of the co

the kainit or German potash saits, which have a continuous for maple sap to run only from 10 to 15 per cent. of this mineral, weather mild enough for maple sap to run wood ashes contain potash in varying degree, there is a wide difference in the sweetness of that from fruit trees in bearing sometimes have a promidifferent trees that are yet of the same sap from different trees that are yet of the same ing as much potash as six or even eight per cent.
But the wood ashes also contain some lime and
produces a much sweeter sap than the soft map'e Peanuts, Va., H. P. No 1 \$\psi\$ ib. 3\% @4 Peanuts, Va. No. 2 \$\psi\$ ib. 3\% @4 around manure than the potash taken from natural deposits can be.

| Positive for the produces a much sweet starts and which grows mostly in low, wet places. But when a hard maple seed starts to grow a tree in low, wet ground, the sap from it is apt to be more abundant, but of poorer quality, than that The earliest seeding of clover generally grows to largest size by the time the grain around it to largest size by the time the grain around it to largest size by the time the grain around it to largest size by the time the grain around it to largest size by the time the grain around it to largest size by the time the grain around it to largest size by the time the grain around it to less rich than one that grows in the open nipped by frust just when its leaves start and it with oranches widely spread to catch all has very little root. At this time, as the clover-and the surface soil was black wit their excre There is no better root for cows than the ment. The ree had a most magnificent top, and parsoip. It has the advantage that part of the crop may, it need be, be wintered in the ground where it has grown. The parsoip, unlike the the result of the large amount of sheep manure

> Boston Exports and Imports. a favorite winter feed of Jersey and Guernsey farmers, who by its use have been able to breed ones whose high butter color has become hereding in these breeds. No doubt the parship feeding is in part responsible for the color of Lersey butter. last year the exports were \$2,970,011, and the imports were \$1,349,049. Excess of exmilk contains most o the elements that go to make the egg. Its caseine is chemically the same as the albumer, of which the white of egg same as the albumen, of which the whith of egg is entirely composed, and which constitutes a large part also of the egg yolk. But it is not best for fowls to take their caseline with so large a proportion of water asis found inmik. Heat the milk until it is curdled, and perhaps adding a lit to rennet to separate the curd from the whey more fully. Then to further dry it mix it with corn and catmeal ground together, and it will be a winter rat on that will not only be greedily esten, but will make the heurs lay in winter better. The first six weeks last year exports were \$14.316,773, and imports were \$5.315,039. Exposs of exports \$9.001,614. Of the week's exports \$3.012,-032 went to England, \$133,255 to Scotland, \$9591 to Ireland, \$16,753 to Nova Spotia and Provinces, \$11.399 to Newfoundland and Labrador, \$16,691 to British possessions in Africa, \$1997 to Gibraltar and Mala, and a winter fat on the least and in the state of the least and le The cost of butter, and indeed of all dairy prod-ucts, is dependent mainly on the charact.r of the herd. The same feed given to the best cows lands, \$8829 to Germany, \$3611 to will make twice as much milk and butter as it will with ordinary sorub animals. The farmer annot make the price of butter higher. But he cannot make the price of batter higher. But he owes it to himself and family to get the very stops \$318.632 hreadernffs \$553.602 live anisions \$815.628, breadstuffs \$658,602, live aniof producing butter less. Of course these better mals, \$202 951, cotton, raw, \$782,922, cotton cows must be better cared for and better fed manufactures \$13.750, leather tanned \$257,will make more butter than are the cows he has been used to keeping. 710, iron and manufactures \$36,703, mathan 25 cows and no sepBut when a farmer makes the right beginning by chinery \$40,291, hardware \$6399, wood and arator. Five cows will sell purchasing the best cows all the other requi-\$15,520, oil cake \$31,772, furs \$16,797, fru'te

Six Tools in One.

Remove one bolt from the "Planet Jr." No. 4 Combined Drill, and in a minute you can have a perfect Wheel-hoe, a Cultivator, a Rake, or a Plow, as you please. The drill drops in hills at any distance apart, or sows perfectly in drills, as desired. Six Tools in One—and each the best tool of its kind made.

This quick adaptation to the work is the great feature of all the "Planet Jr." tools—hand-drills, wheel-hoes, horse-hoes, and two-horse tools. The swiftness and cheapness of their work are the secret of farming success.

The new "PLANET JR." Catalogue for 1899 not only describes all these wonderful tools, but includes also SIXTEEN FULL PAGES of fine photographic views—interesting field scenes in France, New Zealand, etc., showing the different crops and methods of cultivation with the "PLANET JR." tools at work. Write us for a copy; it's sent free.

\$500 in Gold for the best gardens in rilso.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1107 P, Philadelphia.

\$500 in Gold—\$500 Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

surface dirt in summer showers, though it is not so plain to the sight as it is when the dark rim lies on top of a white bank of snow.

POORLY MADE STRAW STACKS.

Asswer: Try the following treatment, and if orcumstances will admit of clipping the colt and mare do so. Give them a good bath with soaplies on top of a white bank of snow.

POORLY MADE STRAW STACKS.

Asswer: Try the following treatment, and if orcumstances will admit of clipping the colt and mare do so. Give them a good bath with soapline and hot water. Rub them perfectly dry, and keep them warm. Then sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. Then sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. Then sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. Then sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. Then sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. Then sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. Then sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the soapline and hot water. The sponge them over with the sponge th Eastern farmers are not so good nor so commodi
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Eastern farmers are not so good nor so commodi
Eastern farmers are not so good nor so go stole, and then with the main blow Eastern farmers are not so good nor so commoditioning the jointer turn two to three inches of looses soil, that will have some June grass proceed in the reversed soil. This should be done as early as possible, and every opportunity taken to work on this surface soil with one

Raise Hens

People living just outside cities an reopie living just outside elties and ge towns can (owing to their near-ies to markets,) make large profits the poultry business. No other upation pays better or is easier to aduct. It can be successfully car-d on by women or boys and girls, yrided they have a knowledge of right methods of management, ding, etc. This ray easily he reeding, etc. This ray easily be gained by faithful study of that besi and most practical poultry paper, Farm-Poultry

It teaches how to make money raising positry and eggs for market. It is edited by practical positry raisers, who tell their readers how to prevent and cure all positry diseases; bring policts to early laying maturity; make hens lay whon playing highes; build the best how vermin; hatel strong chickens in inquistors; caponiz and dress positry free from rarket. Price, \$1.00 a year; 50 cents for six months 1. S. JOHNSON & CO.,

business in this district, including:

JOHN A. McCALL,

JOHN F. DRYDEN.

HENRY B. HYDE,

AMZI DODD,

persons interested in the estate of CHARLES TRULL. late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for probate, by Charles Walter Trull, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bo c.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge. In said County of Middlesex, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And sid petitioner is hereby directed to give public notic thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and b mailing, post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of February, in the year ore thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Hood's Pills ours all liver ills. Mailed for 95c, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, 'Mass.

INE A. BULLARD, late of Holliston, in said County deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to JAMES E. BULLARD of Holliston, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be grant. d.

And the peditioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS FLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.



FOR SALE BY

11 Portland St., Boston, Mass. in but it DOGS, FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, CANARY BIRDS,
RABBITS, and GUINEA PIGS,
Nowell of Melrose, in the State.

County, deceased intestate.

HEREAS, a petition has been presented to said court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Walter T.

Nowell of Melrose, in the County of Mic deeps. MEDICINES for DOGS and BIRDS. A MANGE CURE WHICH BEATS THE WORLD Also Seeds of All Kinds.

40.000 APPLE TREES, 9 cents each, 5 to 7 feet. Sept to Q. H. Stupe's Wasterstone 7 feet. Send to G. H. Stone's Wholesale nurs-aries, Dansville, N. Y., for 80 page Calalogue. Secure varieties now Pay in Spring.

GREATER BOSTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY

For 1899 Containing Lists of all Business Wouses, City. State and United States Officials, Societies, Institutions, Stc. WITH STR ET DIRECTORY AND NEW MAP. Comprising also Seventeen Subu ban Cities and towns, namely: Arlington, Belwont, Bro kline, Combridge

RECISTER

Ohelson, Fverett, Hyde Park, Malden, Medford, Milion, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown and Winthrop. CONTINUATION OF THE Boston Register and Business Directory-

1848 Pages. Price \$3.00 Mailed Premptly on Receipt of Price. Sampson, Murdock & Co., 155 Franklin St.

February Twenty-sixth.

half-tone of 20 presidents of leading insurance companies doing

JAMES G. BATTERSON,

BENJ. F. STEVENS,

The pictorial feature of the issue will comprise portraits in

STEPHEN H. RHODES.

WILLIAM B. CLARK,

F. A. BURNHAM and Others York.

DANIEL A. HEALD,

AN INSURANCE NUMBER **BOSTON BUDGET**

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this cit tion by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper ublished in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seve days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundr d and ninety-nine.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

FOR WOMEN.

Dr. BRADFORD'S regulator has brough happiness to hundreds of women; never had?a single failure; positively safe; longest cases relieved in 5 days; price \$2. DR. BRADFORD CO., Room 4, 54 West Twenty-third-st., New

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Unimonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of GEORGINA PAYSON HOOD of Cambridge, in said county, an insane person.

Whereas, Susan A. Gilman, the guardian of said ward, has pressented for allowance her fourth account as guardian upon the estate of said ward.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said guardian in coverage.

if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said guardian is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by railing post paid, a copy o this citation to all known pers ms interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventh day of Febuary in the year of four Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

S. H. Folsom, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other parsons interested in the estate of HATTIE P. NOWELL, late of Melrose, in said

tion on the estate of said deceased to Walter T. Nowell of Melrose, in the County of Micdlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex,on the twenty eighth day of February, A. D., 1899, at hine o'clock in the forenon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHMAN and New ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. witness, CHARLES J. McINTIBE, Esquire,
Judge of said Court, this first day of February,
in the year one thousand eight hundred and
ninety nine

S. H. Folsom, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of LUCY LERNED, late of Cambri ge, in said County, deceased, intest te.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to the said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Charles W. Lerned of Cambridge, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-eighth day of February.

A. D. 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitic ner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-ni. e.

8. H. Folsom, Register.

8. H. Folsom, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of S. GIL-MAN FROST, late of Ashby in said County, dec ased:

Whereas, George A. Opton, the administra-tor of the estate of sale deceased, has pre-sented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said de-ceased: ceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate
Court to be held at Cambridge in said County,
on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D.

899, at nine o'clock in the forenoen, 10 show
cause, if any you have, why the same should not
be allowed.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

The Workbox.

INFANT'S SOCKS. (Simple.) Use about two skeins of Fleisher's A. A. Saxony, steel needles No. 14. Cast on 61

1st row-1 plain, over, (*) (slip 1, knit two to-

gether, pass silp stitch over) this is si p and bind, 1 plain, over, 1 plain, over, and so on

from (*) to end of needle. 2d row-Seamed across.

Continue these two rows, repeating them 12 times. Then knit across plain, seam back. Then three plain (*) over, narrow, 1 plain, and so on from (*), knitting the last two stitches plain. Then seam across. K it across plain, narrowing at each end of needle, and once in five stitches. (Th's will leave 50 stitches.)

Then seam across. Leave 17 stitches at each end of the needle, and begin with the middle stitches (16 in number) to kn:t the top of the foot. Knit plain back and forth, the first time across (narrowing at the beginning and end of the needle, which will leave 14 stitches. Continue to knit plain for 14 purls (a purl is twice across.)

On the fifteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth purls narrow (on the right side) at the beginning and end of the needle. This will leave e'ght titches. Break off the thread and join it so as to kuit the seventeen stitches left on the right side of the sock. Take up niceseen stitches on the side of this piece, which has just been kait, for the top of foot.

Knit the eight stitches left at the end of this piece. Take up and knit 19 stitches on she other side of it, and then knit the other 17 stitches which were left This will give eighty stitches in all. Kait 4 parls plain. 5th purl-35 plain, narrow, (2 plain,

narrow) twice, 35 plain, knit back plain. 6th purl-34 plain, parrow, 1 plain, narrow, 2 plain, narrow, 34 plain, knit back

7th purl-32 plain narrow, (2 plain, narrow) twice, 32 plain, knit back ; lain. 8th purl-31 plain; narrow, 2 plain, narrow, 1 plain, narrow, 31 plain, knit back

9th purl-30 plain, narrow, (1 plain, narrow) twice, 30 plain, knit back plain. 10th puri-Narrow, 26 plain, narrow, I plain, narrow, 2 plain, narrow, 26 plain,

narrow, knit back plain. 11th purl-Narrow, 24 plain, narrow, (1 plain, narrow) twice, 24 plain, narrow, knit back plain. There should now be 55 stitches. Divide stitches putting half on each needle, with a third needle knit plain and bind off.

Winter Washing.

Washing, which is usually the heaviest work of the household, is especially heavy and difficult to manage in winter. Where there is a place to dry the clothes in the house, as there often is today in wellbuilt houses, the trouble of drying the clothes is materially mitigated. The oldfashioned idea that freezing clothes improved them is not so often heard of now as itonee was. Cotton goods are not materially injured by being bandled while frozen, but linen and woollen goods are cracked and the fibres are stretched by being folded or handled while frozen, or by whipping about on the line. Is is safer and better to dry linen and woollen clothes indoors in winter. Usually cotton goods must;be finally dried indoors in winter" by some means, and it is very inconvenient where there is no large room which can be used for this pur-Where the kitchen is large and somewhat apart from the main living rooms of the house, clothes can be dried there at night from lines arranged for the purpose. It is a dangerous thing, on account of the health of the household, to use this room as a drying room during the daytime, though it is often done. It should only be used in water bag, but a sand bag is still better. this way when it can be shut up at night, Get some clean, fine sand and dry it thor-

there is an irregular supply of water for you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in washing, is the question of the water. It the oven or on the top of the stove. After is sometimes difficult to get soft water in once using this you will never again attempt winter. In such a case, a little sods, am- to warm the feet or hands of a sick person one tablespo monia or borax must be used to soften the with a bottle or a brick. The sand holds ful of salt and a dash of cayenne. Melt over the water. The prejudice against chemicals is the heat for a long time, and the bag can be fire and add gradually one cupful of milk or thin giving way, and the most careful house tucked up to she back without hurting the cream, stirring until smooth. Simmer for five a lace frill; again it is three close-fitting puffs seepers now use them with intelligence, so invalid. that they do not do the least injury. Where the water is muddy, a little washing soda thoroughly dissolved and stirred in the water will cause it to clear itself, the mud settling to the bottom. The clear water like deep soup-plates, and have covers, perforat may then be dipped off. It requires almost twice as much soap to wash clothes in hard as in soft water.

Art of Conversation.

In the first place, in order to talk agree ably it is requisite to have something to talk about. You cannot draw water from a well where no water is, therefore you must cultiwate your mind through reading and ob-

Accustom vourself to talk about what you to the people of your own family, many a one has grown taciturn from considering it not worth while to entertain the home folks. Let the habit of story telling be cultivated, you cannot lack for auditors while you have children among your acquaintances. You will find that by so doing your mental and lingual faculties will be strengthened. Keep your-self in touch with the questions of the day: to do this give a few moments to the newspaper every morning. Always find out whether the person whom you are to engovern yourself accordingly. Avoid, as far Woman's Home Companion.

The proper method of cooking this sima raw taste that makes it anything but palatable, is carefully explained in the following directions, taken from the Woman's

It would be hard to find a cook itoo modest to claim a knowledge of mushmeking; yet how many, even among experienced housekeepers, make good mush? Boiling water, cornmeal and salt-what simpler than to put together and cook them? Yet mush of indifferent meal properly made may be betier than that made of the best meal wrongly handled. The water must be as it goes in must encounter the same nizing, and will be very levely. fiercely boiling temperature, to burst the An authority reminds housekeepers that where Therefore, making mush takes time, for the marked degree, leaking sewer or illuminati meal must be added so slowly as not to stop gas may be suspected. A careful inspect the boiling, as well as to avoid lumps. A thick iron pot, porcelain lined, is the best Brushes designed for use in removing the thing to cook it in, and a wooden spoon or



A TRUE LOVER'S DREAM.

with the quality of the meal or its charge. fi e-o'clock tea table. Ornamental handles and watches of guo metal are among the novelties and mass are not fitted so close over stirred in, cover the pot closely and stand it where it will give an occasional bubble for three or four hours, or for half a day. mits the " extractives" or flavors to escape. Mush made of good meal by the above applying gentle royal dish.

A Hot Sand Bag.

Dr. Belsharp says: Many persons are sequainted with the virtues of the hot

Hints to Housekeepers.

Dishes for hot cakes and English muffins con in various styles of decorated pottery. They are to allow for the escape of suffi :lent steam to prevent sogginess in the cakes when they are thus

to slip out readily, put a towel wrung out of hot water around it a moment to loosen. Then if the outside seems soft, set in the leebox another moment to harden again.

When velvet gets crushed from pressure, hold the parts over a basin of hot water, with the lining of the article next the water; the plie will on rise, and assume its original beauty

A good renovating fluid for black slik is a little see and read. It is a mistake not to talk rock of ammonia and a piece of common soda; to the people of your own family, put into a bottle and dissolve into one-half pint of boiling water. Sponge with this and iron This is also good for restoring rusty-looking

The secret of good potatoes, in themselves and for erequettes, fish balls, potato cakes, etc., de pends on the simple fact of having this vegetable cooked so that it is left "mealy," instead of hard and flat like bits of soap. In order to produce this result they must be cut, if of large size, thrown into boiling salted water, boiled for twenty minutes to half an hour, drained th oughly and put back on the top of the stove for with a good length of ladle; this must be taken tertain prefers to speak or to listen, and firmly in the hand and the potatoes torsed to let out the steam, and also to prevent their sticking as possible, all unpleasant subjects.—The to the bottom; this must be done once or twice. should be placed on a warm, not hot, part of the range and covered until needed with a clean

cioth, which will absorb all surplus moisture. A hint now how to make satin shoes last ple, homely dish, too often served baving stripe them across with narrow ribbon of the same color. This prevents the shoe wearing out at the sides, and the ribbon can be renewed when it begins to wear out at the sides. Ballet girls even resort to this plan to make thei last, otherwise they would require a fresh pair almost every night. The ribbon must be narrow of course, and must match the shoes in every respect. House shoes may have a little strass ornament in front instead of a bow, though

little bow is more ecquetiish. If a woman has time enough at her disposal to devote some of it to embroidery, she can give an air of individuality to her gowns by embroidering the collar. For instance, the white collar of a gown of heliotrope silk or moire can be em freshly boiled and salted, and all the meal ered with flowers of shades matching or harmo

starch cells, as direct heat "pops" corn. silver tarnishes very quickly and in a very should then be made of fixtures and trap

restored to it; original condition by carefully rubbing with powdered rottenstone and oil. The rottenstone should be very carefully sitted through the finest muslin. When all scratches Do not disturb the surface, as stirring per- on the surface of the tortoise shell are thus removed, a brilliant polish may be given to it by applying gentle friction with a piece of sof method, and served with rich cream, is a lestrer, to which some jaweler's rouge has been royal dish.

Domestic Hints.

Put three pints of milk and water of squal pro portion in a saucepan, and when it begins to boil put half a cup (big kitchen ecffee cup) of yellow meal, and stir till the whole thickens; then add and is apart from the violnity of the sleeping rooms, so that by no accident can the
dampness that arises penetrate to them.

all ready t) make up are a very pretty variety
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In a saucepan put one tablespoonful of butter. Draw to the side of the fire for five minutes, take yolks of two raw eggs. Slightly butter half a grumbs and send to the table.

HAMBURG STRAK.

Parboil several sliced onions until quite tender, then drain dry and brown them slightly in butter. Have the steak three inches thick, broil over bright coals, turning as soon as seared, and often until done. Dress with butter, salt and the fried onions.

Needed: The juice of ten large oranges, a tea cupful of slitted sugar, the yolks of twe.ve eggs, one pint of cream. Sweeten the orange into with the sugar, and set it over the fire; stir constantly till hot, when skim it carefully, and set aside to cool, When nearly cold add the yolks of eggs beaten very ; light, and the cream. Put all into a saucepan, and stir over a very slow fire desired, the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff, with a teacupful of pounded sugar, may be used, eaped tablespoonful on the top of each cup of

DATE CARR. A simple date cake has the fruit in the ayer mixture only. Any simple cup cake is baked in quarters of an inch thick when done. With a cut of chopped dates is mixed half a cup of whippe ream, the mixture being spread between the layers. The loaf, formed from three layers piled together, is leed, and may have a few whole dates, stoned and stuffed with almonds, spread

GRAHAM GRIDDLE CARES. Mix together one pint of graham flour, one-hal

pint of corn meal, one-half pint of flour, two onfuls of molasses, one-balf tea of salt, one egg. one pint of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soga. Bake on a well-greased ho

The Fashions.

. According-platted materials are still in vergreat favor in the making of skirts, waists and overdresses of gowns designed for both women

. There is no doubt that in spite of the masses of spring flowers that will, as usual, be largely employed, feather tips and plumes will ir own this season. It was a notice sature of a recent lovely home wedding that there were no artificial flowers worn, while the real ones were plenty. The bride's flower deco-ration was most novel and beautiful. The new mode of 'tying" the garlands was carried to its imit, and with greates' skill. It is liked so much by those who will have the very newest modes that it needed a name, and so was christened the

the imported costumes the white cl to vest is be three or four rows, as required. e-breasted and fastened with handsome gold buttens, and the white revers are edged with a praduated design in narrow gold braid.
.*. Materials for b ouses that will wash, put up in proper lengths in a box like robe dresser, is one of the noveltier. White and tinted musline tucked in groups a t mated with lace insertion

all ready t) make up are a very pretty variety
.*. Oriental designs and colors appear in some The drying of clothes is one of the most serious questions of washing day in winter.

Next to this, or more important, where sand from sifting out, and also enable two to the base of the last ping and facing of red, and the last of th jacket has a piping and facing of red, and the whole is crowned by a dashing military cap.

evening gowns, but the elbow sleeve is more and more favored as the season advances. House gowns and theatre waists are fitted with this sort of sleeve and dressy evening gowns as well. Sometimes it is a single loose puff, fluished with minutes, add one heaping cupful of cold fish with parrow bands of volvet between, or made of beavy lace, fitting the arm closely.

. Netled fringes have come around again with off and add one-half of a teaspoonful of chopped the regularity of all things in fashion which reparsley, ten drops of onion juice and the beaten peat themselves. They are used for sash end dozen shells, divide the wixture among them, and | are the netted in e tions set in above the hem of sprinkle with buttered crumbs. Place in a het over ires, either one or two rows, oven just long enough to slightly brown the as you fancy, and fully two inches wide. It is a very simple matter to learn to net, so thes amateurs in the fringe business.

...Cashmeres and light-weight cloths with a dead finish will all be fashionable for spring wear, with tweeds, cheviote, serge and Venetia cloths for tailor-made gowns. Tunics of cash mere bordered with silk fringe are worn over eashmere and velvet skirts of a contrasting cols they were years ago, only that the new tun is much more graceful in cut than the old mode The under bodice and sleeves are like the skirt, while the tunic bodice in pinafore shape is of the cashmere, pale gray cashmere with sapphire blue velvet being especially good style.

". French modistes scallop the fronts and

lower edges of their chic little jackets, which meet at the top, and have small scalloped re-vers, like those of regular tailor gowns. Others are filled out at the neck with a guimpe or pina-

... Flowers are high in favor, as shown by the large importations of leading millinery establishments. They are set in great bunches on one shall see more and more of the flower trques. Those made entirely of violets, which in France go by the name of nice hate, are again making bid for favor and they are universally becoming, But the toquet of white tulle will undoubtedly be. a popular style, and it will not differ much in apopular style, and it will not dillot much its shape from the toquet worn now. Lace straws shape from the toquet worn now. Lace straws will be made with rolling brims, and with trimbut they were half a mile away,—that is, by the ming under the brims against the hair. Gray pain through the woods. Of course it was farther office in causing the growth of the leaves and

Instead of insertion, the modiste will use yards girl was ever so happy bef and yards of narrow-gathered satin ribben out.

made with the lining sewed into the seams. and I went on alone. When this is done silk is not used, nearslik or

ter (whether crushed or ent), but an average and an action of the which is a decreased and two tablespoonfuls of sail. When all the meal has been smoothly stirred in cover the pot closely and stand stored to it; original condition by carefully sort with embroidered edges are among the sort with embroidered edges are among spring trimmings. Fringes, too, seem to be gain- the skirts have a band of the fine hair cloth put . White cloth verts, revers and other acces- cicta is very pliable and not at all like the heavysories impart an appearance of daintiness and qualities that were formerly used, and certainly distinction to the tailor contames they decorate. The gowns so finished this spring will be espe- of the gown itself is finished with a hem or fac cially attractive. All the short, natty coats are inc, the stiching not coming through, unless ma-very closely fitted in the back, and on many of chine stitching is used, in which case there can

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE MISSY TWO-TEETH. Little Missy Two-Teeth, sitting on the floor, Bubbling o'er with laughter, like a festive fay, Tell us of t e revels on the golden shore,

Who's the Oneen of Faery-is she lily tall With a rose for sceptre, nodding on the stem? When you pause to listen do you hear her call. As she led the children when you danced with

them? Where's the 'and of Faery; is it in the moon Or pehind the Pieindes, whitely tremulous? Did you lose your way, dear, and with magic

Stray along the moontrail till you came to us? Birray along the moontrail till you came to us? enough to get one hundred cents from.

From the pleasant meadows where the little On reaching the mirt the sheets are

Whose oberuble faces sorrow never mars, Romp among the daisies till one almost hears Lilt of baby laughter sifted through the stars?

Oh, that pretty country, where the falling leaves As they flutter earthward turn to butterflier. Where 'ils dollies' dresses that the spider weaves, And the lovely pansies—they are ladies' eyes. Little M'ssy Two-Teeth, whimsically fair

Mother love was yearning like a silent prayer, George Horton, in Chicago Post.

When Great-Grandma Was Little Girl. The corners of Tommy's mouth are at half

the rain. Of course, a boy who has a sore throat Great-grandma knows just how to help him rough his hard time.

"Let me see; I was about your age when it appened, for it was more than eighty years ago. u're eight, aren't you, Tommy?" Yes, grandma; I'm eight, goin' on nine. what happened? Did it happen to you?" And phytes to reptiles. mmy's small world begins to brighten.

What do you mean, grandma?" And Tommy

lived in a leg cabin in the middle of the woods tuile, too, will be in high favor for toquets and as around by \$38 creek, where the ox teams went. "Ole day my mother said, 'Lucy, 1'm going to annual growth of the tree. So soon as the leaves of summer dresses will not only be let you go over to see Polly Gutier, and take home fall, the sap begins to reascend. This can be of frill, flounce, ruffie or ruche, other decorations simulating curving polonaise fronts, tunies and one little playmate outside my brothers and the sap flees gathering around the ends of overdresses, but there will be double and triple skirts, long peplum effects, and redingote and lung a bag on my arm, with the tea in it. Father the sap, which can be seen issuing from the ends lawandière styles without end. Three medium or had been to Marietta a few days before to buy of the sticks, which sap had already begun to the sap and already begun to the sticks. ave narrow widths of ribbon will be much used tea and sugar and other things. It was thirty ascend before the sticks were out. Any bunter wro has set a line of log traps for sable has similar light, sliky wool fabrics, plain, flowered or polka-dotted, and true-lovers' knots formed of saddle bags there was a little story book for me. narrow lace insertions, with the fabric cut out underneath, will be much used on the fronts and sides of pink, cream and other colored gowns of ing." When mother told me I might carry it in grandle liken large still hard never owned one before it had a shiny to bud in November, and find something besides dry twigs or they would not bud sides of pink, cream and other colored gowns of ing." When mother told me I might carry it in my had a still more convincing proof is that in some organdie, linen lawn. India silk, batiste, etc. my bag to show Polly, I don't think any little warm fails I have known maple syrup to be

lining a bow-knot design on skirt and bodies, or days there was not much to take us away from places, often bloom in warm November and following a regular braiding design from the our homes. I gave Mrs. Outler the tea, and then the linings, even in the thinner materials that went a plece of the way wish me, just to the are used. Among the tailor gowns a few are edge of the woods. There we kissed goodby

"That was such a pretty plece of woods. You

there now, nothing but a town."

Tommy lays his hand gently on great-grandme's, as it rests on the arm of her chair; he wants to say something kind, but does not quite know how. Great-grandma knows what he mesn. though; and it pleases ber, as it always pleases

But it's all changed, thay say, no woods at all

old people when we show love and sympathy fo

Mr. Cutlet's; but there was something moving among the trees. Then I saw what I took to be a big dog come out of the woods on one side of the path, a few yards in front of me, cross the path, and go off into the woods on the other side toward Air. Cutler's. I was frightened. It was unusual to see a dog.—a strange dog, too; and this one was so big. I was glad to see that he kept his nose down to the ground all the time,

and so did not see me. "When he was well out of sight, I ran home as fast as I could, and told mother at out it. When I told her how he looked, and especially how he kept his nose cown to the ground all the time, I thought she looked a little frightened herself.
"Two days after one of our neighbors, Mr. McCune, brought us a plece of bear meat. Father asked him how he came to have bear meat. He said on Thursday—the very day I went to Pelly's -he was going through the woods near Mr. Out-ler's. He had repaired his gun, and was just Ax carrying it home, loaded, when he thought he saw a bear. He could hardly believe his eyes, but a bear it actually was. He shot at 1', and

fortunately killed it. "I stood by, and heard Mr. McCone tell his story. I saw father and mother look at each other. Then what did I do but throw myself wasn't a dog I saw; it was a bear. Dogs don't look that way at all. I know it was the same bear Mr. McCune killer.'

" I was getting frig' tened, you see, but mo'her held me tight, and said I must remember the bear was killed now, and that he didn't even see me, because his nose was down to the ground all

"So I soon fe't better about it, and not long after we had a pirce of my bear for dinner." And Temmy, in his pride over having a greatgrandma who has seen a live bear a'one in the woods, and then eaten of him, instead of his eating her, forgets all about rainy days and sore throats.-Presbyterian Banner

NOTES AND QUERIES.

block and printed.

ninety-five per cent. (f copper and five per cent. tin and zine. There are one billion pen circulation throughout the country, and the Philadelphia mint is turning them out at the rate of four million a month to keep up the suprly. The retail stores which have forty-nine-cent bargains and the like sometimes take \$10,000 in pennies at one time from the bank. Copper blank sheets are bought the Government large cut into strips, from which the round blanks called planch to are punched, and these are run directly through the stamping machines. Then they go to an attorratic weigh ing machine, which throws cut all the imperfect co ns. Pennies are counted at the mirt by count five houdred at a time, the board being an inclined plane with troughs the exact width of a cent separated by copper partitions in height Do you know who led you to this earthly nest? exactly (qual to the thickness of the coin. The iother love was yearning like a silent prayer,
Onrist it was that placed you on a mother's

grooves prepared for them, the surplus ones

rolling off. The board is then emptied. CUBRY .- " Housekeeper ": Curry, a variously it, is one of the several Hindoo relishes, which have enriched, at once indefinite mixture of rice with meat, fish, eggs, fruit, mollueks, insects—anything boiled together with opions, garile and bruised spices, chirfly turmerie, corlander, cardamon, cayenne, cin-namon and cloves. In our curry powder, turmeric is the chief ingredient. The naturalist ploration of Ceylon, gives lively accounts of the varied curries served by his native cook, ranging through the zoological kingdom from zor-

THE CIRCULATION OF SAP IN TREES -" B

It did happen to me, dear, and-well, well, E. H.": A contributor to Forest and Stream disif it had been a great deal worse, I shouldn't be casses the subject of the circulation of sap in trees in an interesting way. He says:
"Probably nearly nine out of every ten bedraws a chair as close to here as he can get it, lieve that sap ascends in the spring and returns and settles himself to listen. "Well, you know when I was a little girl I able to find anything to the contrary in any book I have ever seen, I know from long and careful observation that this is not so. The sap never descends. It fulfils its adding another to the rings which indicate the made and sold in quantities of geveral gallons at "Of course I found Pelly at home, for in those a time. Pussy willows, where growing in wet descending, but new sap, which is going up

-Dr. H. L. Hastings declares that women paddle should be used for the stirring.

Sprinkle the meal in slowly wish the left hand while stirring with the right. They are intended not only for luncheon service proportions of the ingredients will vary

padway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable, Perfectly them.

"As I was saying," she goes on, "Polly left me, and I tradged on alone. The great trees were soon all about me, and it seemed so very still I is talmost atraid. I hadn't thought about it on my way to Polly's, because my mind was fell of seeing her, but now it was different."

"Grandma. wasn't there bears and Iodians and —thingr, then?"

"Yeaf-there had been, Tommy. The country for miles around where we lived had been a favorite hunting ground of the Indians, but they'd been driven away, and they'd signed a treaty, too, giving up the lands of the Ohio, as that part I the out try was called then.

"Bometimes, though, after the treaty, they would come back in great numbers to have a hunt and kill if be game. I suppose they did that to keep he white settlers from getting that for he wolves have a hier bowles had in a hurry to a bear hant bash each in the neighborhood, if guess it was the last one they ever had there. Never in my life had I seen a live bear. I often heard the wolves howl at night, but they did not come around in the daytime. Since that hunting to eat; but we were not alraid of them." Binee that hunting to eat; but we were not alraid of them.

"Bot I was not thinking of bears or Indian, either, as I followed the little path through the woods. I only felt lonely, and in a hurry to reach the clearing where I could see our cabin, and perhaps mother standing in the door.

"Buddenly I heard a sound. It startled me, though it was only a sort of a little route of the bowels and coats of the stomach, destroys the absorbent, so that these vessels are hondy it was only a sort of a little route or the lone of the solution in the regal of the hoody in the bowels in the repair of the hoody is was fell than the door.

"Bot I was not thinking of bears or Indian, and perhaps mother standing in the door.

"Buddenly I heard a sound. It startled me, though it was only a sort of a little route or the standard of the could see our cabin, and perhaps mother standing in t reach the clearing where I sould see our cabin, and perhaps mother standing in the door.

"Buddenly I beard a soued. It startled me, though it was only a sort of a little rustle or cracking noise. I stopped quite still and lisened. The sound came nearer."

Tommy bitches his chair so close grandma cannot rock even a little.

"I kept very still, and looked and listened. We never expected to meet any person in this path, because it was just used by our family and Mr. Cutler's; but there was something moving

Household **MAGAZINES**

Housekeepers.

By arrangements with the publishers, we are able to furnish our readers with the various household publications given below at the following low rates in combination with the PLOUGHMAN

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(Original.) AFTER KIPLING. Take up the last song's burden. Sing forth the best you may; to whistle it-in exile, To cheer you on your way; To case your mind of sorrow, wh'le fluttered folk do curse Your new caught song, repeated, Haif bad enough, haif worse!

TO YOU. Yau look so warm and cosey naide those furs, sweetheart-Your cheeks are, ob, so rosy! Made thus by Nature's art.

within that muff of sabie Your dalaty fingers lie, With rings! I am not able To count them if I try.

And though 'tis now all covered, I'm sure, in all the town, No tailor ever hovered O'er such a stunning gown.

I am your slave! Before you My heart I gladly fling. Why should I not adore you? You're such a costly thing. - Fom Masson, in N. Y. Life.

A CHALLENGE. Brop your dainty heads awhile. Plowers rich and rare, Ere you meet my lady's smile-And find you are not fair.

> Fly sway, you little birds. Tuneful throats of spring. Lest you hear my lady's words— And learn you cannot sirg.

Call the clouds to cover you. Par-off summer skies, er you'll see a deeper blue Within my lady's eyes.

> Things below and things above. All things ev'rywhere Challenge not my lady leve, Or perish in despair. -J. A. Flynn, in St. Paul's.

A VALENTINE

Sweet Saint, what offering can I bring Which shall contain the merit sought Of being new? And yet the theme I sing Mast be with love and sweetness fraught. And love is old are, old as time! And sweetness? Why, all love is sweet-Therefore is sweetness old. Alas! my rhyme Bears no new sentiment thee to greet. Bal, after all why seak fer passion new, When all past time no dearer joy can claim So send I all my love, fond, tender, true, And pray thee, sweetheart, send thou me the -Laura Bertsaux Bell.

> A COLONIAL VALENTINE. (To a Belle in 1770.)

There's not a damsel in ye towne But distanced is completelle By Polly in her prim graye gowne I would I were ye golden pinne That clasps her frocke securelle, Soe I might kisse her dimpled chinns When downe she lookes demuralia.

We little rt file at her wrists I envie for its nearnesse To her faire hand, which oft hath kissed Those folds of puckered Sheern And when I see her'sby browne eyes Thro' filmy lashes glancinge; Within my sober Quaker guise My hearte is set a a-dancinge.

And when upon we windy square By happie chance I meet her— We "toee " and "thou " each other there— (Sure language ne'er was swester!)
I behold her eyellds falle Repeath my glances steadle annot help but hope withal Since we are " Friends" aireadie.

How often have I longed to looke Within ye silken shaker That bends above ye singing-books of this most lovelle Q mker; But ah, her pietle reproves My all-too-ardent passior --I fear sometimes ye Spirit moves In very worldlie fashion.

Above ye sword bath honor, Ye rascals of Kinge George's menne Had best not gaze upon her; For the' I am a manne of peace, And tho! my bearte is tender. I'd challenge all ye Colonies
If need were to defende her.

See, Polly,lif I'm moved to-days By Sainte instead of Spirit, To tell my tale to thee, I praye That thou will deign to heare it; 'Tis onlie that Sainte Valentine For thee and me discovers That we should walk as thine and mine-Not Friends alone, but lovers. Jennie Betts Hartswick, in the February Ladies' Home Journal.

....Our night sairts last much longer than Because the customary plan Is ne'er to wear them out. Dewey, you've our admiration You're a thorough sailor, but What we like the best abou you Is, you've keptiyour bazao shut. -Detroit Free Press.

Old Grip has in among us crept. We're achers now, and shakers, And no one welcomes him except The busy undertakers -L. A. W. ... l held fair hands—whist was the game

I didn't play, 'tis certain; But I held fair hands, all the same With May behind the curtain.

.... " I love you, Mary, dear," said John, "My little load of peaches, And I am thine as thou art mine "-Said Mary: "Then we're eaches."
— Detroit Free Press.

You sent me gloves too tight for ease," She pouted. He was "fexy."
And answered, "Yer, I wished to rqueex) Your dainiy hand by proxy."

When a salaried office seeks the man There's no long-continued search; For the weeds are full of eager men, Waiting to reset on that perch

.Summer's gone, but let's not worry;) or that theme let poets potion Other years will bring us others-Just as hot and maybe hoster.

-Onleago Daily Becord Whate'er h atide. O murmur not-Waste no good breath usen your let: Let white you gramble, flieth time. Which, well put in, might earn a dime.
—Detroit Free Press.

... The shortest of the months is here, To me it meaneth naught:

I have been just as sheri. A. R. LOCKE.

Is scheduled very soon: The world will shortly be selipsed

Behind a heneymoon. —Pack. Behind a heneymoon.

.... No post lives with sou I so dead, I paid according to my wort a very soon could buy the earth." -Ohicago News.

founts'n, which played perfectually, and always by itself. In the basin of this fountain various goldfish took their pleasure sadly, being found more often than not comatose and swollen on their shingly beds, and evidently requiring medical aid. Being a business house, nobody cared much about them, so they languished and died of obscure piscatorial diseases. Perhaps Hester Lowe unknowingly hastened their ends by the bestowai of injudicious dainties as she passed to and fro; but in reality the dejected little fountain appealed more to her sympathies, being almost the only thing to look at out of the window. Today, however, she could think of nothing properly but the legacy which had been ing?" dow. Today, however, she could think of nothing properly but the legacy which had been most unwillingly ceded to her by Uacle Joseph,

whose gried at being unable to take it sawy with him had emblitored his hast years.

Five housand pounds sounded unctions spokes, looked fat and well liking on paper, yet the fortunate legatee could sontemplate it with ou. being unduly darxied. True, it litted of, for good and all, the fear of the prenalless old age which had often oppressed her; but in other wars, as ahe knew, there might be disadvantages connected with it, Money was a direct incentive to idleness, and the remembrance of desultory years spent with most was a direct incentive to idleness, and the remembrance of desultory years spent within dular many might mean a return to the old sloth and self-indulgence, neither of which had a grain of real happiness in team. To be now the self-respect which the earning of her own bread had caused to grow and tarriew would be a loss without and self-respect in that little glass den—which had been once some retarday—lors of much had been once some retarday—or so much of each day was both dull and faliguing, but it made the after-hours of creat and recreasing of her own room, was a dissipation in contents of the creations of any possible companies of her own room, was a dissipation in the little glass den—which had been once some retarday—or so much of each day was both dull and faliguing, but it made the after-hours of creat and recreasing of her own room, was a dissipation in the creation of the

past her official time to go.

"Suppose I give up this drudgery and retire on this fortune of mine, and what shall I become? Why, nothing but a loafer and a vagabond, as much as any of those who gather round a public house on a Sunday morning. That I shall probably go to church will make no real difference between us, save in the eyes of respectability." So she decided to alter little or nothing of the circumstances of her life, except in a few small matters, which showed that in spite of a certain largeness of mind she has distinctly feminine notions upon many things.

"You'll finish the svening with us, at any rate; it's not worts parting company now, after such a continue and assign.

"You'll finish the svening with us, at any rate; it's not worts parting company now, after such a loafer and a vagabond, as much as any of those who gather round a public house on a Sunday morning. That I shall probably go to church will make no real difference between us, save in the eyes of respectability." Legeneral surprise, he took a house—which; had been recently built, on the outskirts of the quiet little town, and the rumor sprang up that of course he was going to get married. The clerk and Hester dim light, he recognized her and the surprised. The clerk and Hester dim light, he recognized her and the surprised and spain.

"You'll finish the svening with us, at any rate; it's not worts parting company now, after such as polly day."

"He may have had his own ideas concerning the follows." He may have had his own ideas concerning the mongh, as the polly day."

If this be so—and I cannot doubt your word—

"You'll finish the svening with us, at any rate; it's not worts parting company now, after such as polly day."

If this be so—and I cannot doubt your word—

I ought to be most grateful, but knowing the juily day."

If the solution.

I ought to be most grateful, but knowing the juily day."

If this be so—and I cannot doubt your word—

I ought to be most grateful, but knowing the juily day."

If the solution.

I ought to be

gence and accuracy, and perhaps added that she was a well-conducted young woman. But this last would have been quite an afterthought, and of that are been quite an afterthought, and little matter, right because that she was still in Duivettin, he determined to call and put this

It would have been an utter surprise to Fractis Dalwood to learn how well this apparent automatou understood him, and sympathized with the troubles and perplexities of his professional life. It did not take her long to learn from his very footatap in the adjacent room whether things were going ill or well with him; was standing, vot undismayed, at this crossroad of the him perhaps through half a morning, she knew for a moment could be reconcile this woman with perfectly well that the cflicial receiver had made

take practical shape in her thoughts; but being by nature both kindly and generous, she accepted the position with a quaint resignation that saw the humorous side of it. Besides, how pleasant it was to have the power of giving and silic remain anonymous, both in and out of Duivertool Bhe had proved this again and again since her accession to fortune, yet no one dreamed of taxing her with the quiet help that seemed to come when most needed. Even the collecting churchwardens had not been able to trace that half sovereign which appeared every in the content of the position with a please."

"Miss H. Lowe—what does H. stand for? It is better with the full name."

"Hester."

By the didn't even know as much as that about her; and the scraping pen set her teeth on edge. The point of this trust, yet in all humility. At last the day came when he could go to Hester and error; riting—but to no good purpose. I may a well state frankly that from the very first I hated this place and the work I had to do, but her; and the scraping pen set her teeth on edge. There, "De said, handling it to her; will that do? If not, I will add anything you please."

She read the few formal words bearing will end of the position with a position of his debt.

"There," De said, handling it to her; will that do do, but her; and the scraping pen set her teeth on edge.

She read the few formal words bearing will had anything you please."

She had for, "Hester."

Bo he didn't even know as much as that about her; and the scraping pen set her teeth on edge.

There is a thousand pounds in the baok, heat of or, but to no good purpose. I may had to go on the dept that had to do, but her; and the scraping pen set her teeth on edge.

There is a thousand pounds in the baok, heat of or, the day came when he could go to Hester and the row file is a thousand, pen the day came when he could go to Hester and pen to prove the said of or, the day came when he could go to Hester and the row file approach in the row file approach in the day came when he could go to H

The Typewritor.

"Bits Lowe, I don't think you are attending, are you're than half arrested by the reprisent the content of a stunding transport or the work of a stunding transport or the setting to the half source or the content and through the space or the work of a stunding transport or the setting to the half source or the transport of a stunding transport or the studies of the setting the setting transport or the setting to the half source or the setting to the setting the set

last would have been quite an afterthought, and of that part of her which had pitted and come for each part of her which had pitted and come her duty in that state of life to which powerly had called her.

Hester Lowe had two rooms in a staid little marter right, because she had certainly done her duty in that state of life to which powerly had called her.

Hester Lowe had two rooms in a staid little fountain to he had been to be had taken two years ago, she saw bills done her duty in that state of life to which power late that even kingly dignity is not exempt from the respectful observation of a cat; and as she had a heart singularly at leisure from itself, and only the fountain and her employer to study in the intervals of business, it was only natural that the human interest should easily will.

It would have been an uter surprise to Frattate human understood him, and sympathized with a glean of that wistfully spoken answer since he had been tought the little fountain place. On the dome untaitiful to himself. As they passed the come untaitiful to himself. As they passed the lought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had been tought the little fountain place. On the dome untaitiful to himself. As they passed the come untaitiful to himself. As they passed the lought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had been tought to himself. As they passed the lought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had been tought to himself. As they passed the lought of the wistfully spoken answer since he had often thought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had often thought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had often thought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had often thought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had often thought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had often thought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had often thought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had been tought the little fountain the windows announcing a sale, and also that it was to let, and turned mu

with the perpication of her employer. Such a foolish preoccupation showed a want of worldly wisdom, and the mere fact that every tone of his voice betrayed accurately to her the fluctuations of deeponding courage and energy, indicated that her quick perceptions might have been better employed attending to her own interest, instead of his.

in past days-would reprove such impertment freedom, and she almost waited to hear his curt most unwillingly ceded to her by Uucle Joseph, whose grief at being unable to take it away with bim had embittered his last years.

She followed his careless eye with the strained repudiation before looking at him. But it never repudiation before looking at him. But it never repudiation before looking at him. But it is as if I had been accusing you, which is a poor reward for just then with a tast absurdly frivolous little ball began to understand why; for the man looked by your kind and efficient service. I have often—"

and the runner surrang up that of course he was largeness; find to she has diskincily femiline to those upon many things.

"On the strength of this Pit order some good boots. To fauture each boot on every foot shall contain the runner of the sale of the strength of this Pit order some good boots. To fauture each boot on every foot shall contain the runner of the sale of the s

her back there in time to see the completion of his ruin—she who had once said that to be faithful ful meant everything. He had often thought of that wistfully spoken answer since he had become unfaithful te himself. As they passed the house he had taken two years ago, she saw bills house he had taken two years ago, she saw bills playing by itself sparkled with a gleam of well-many in the windows announcing a sale, and her back there in time to see the completion of me God!"

collecting churchwardens had not been able to trace that half sovereign which appeared every gunday in the bag to its rightful source, so it happened that, rightly, or wrongly, month after month, she identified herself more and more with the perplexities of her employer. Such a foolish preoccupation showed a want of worldly wisdom, and the mere fact that every tone of his voice betrayed accurately to her the fluctuary of faithful.' It really expresses everything."

Was almost intolerable. Still, I did work, because I wanted to carn enough money to marry the sister of a great chum of mine in the student days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual towers, and he answered her smilingly, although, lower."

They were walking toward the golden sunset days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual love of pleasure and amusement made us boom companions. This hope, which was not without encouragement, kept me drudging on; but, as perhaps you know, I lost money instead of gain, unless I can detain you before you start."

"It will do excellently," she said. "Thank the sister of a great chum of mine in the student days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual love of pleasure and amusement made us boom companions. This hope, which was not without encouragement, kept me drudging on; but, as perhaps you know, I lost money lasted of gain-you back again, unless I can detain you before you start."

"It will do excellently," she said. "Thank the sister of a great chum of mine in the student days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was much richer than I, but our mutual days; he was

the day's doing were sufficiently loud and hilarious to make her wish she had chosen a quioter day for her journey. The train was just on the move when some one got in; but Hester never even turned away from her window until the salutation a dressed to this late comer stung her into attention.

"Halloo, Dalwood! You cut it rather too fine, my dear fello w."

"the day's doing were sufficiently grinding me, little by little, into greater strength and doggedness,—I can think of no better w.rd,—and when the money came is was like removing the strong grip of a firm hand from a runaway horse. Another year or two perhaps of such discipline might have made me, what I never shall be now,—a decent credit to my profession, and not a disgrace."

"Stop! Stop! You do not know what you are maying!"

Perhaps he had never heard such a cry of pain. It matched it s misery on her face, and startled him completely out of himself. "Miss Lowe, I am a fool to have distressed

perhaps through haif a morning, she knew perfectly well that the efficiency call upon the unfortunate another heavy call upon the unfortunate shareholder of a broken bank. This disastrous bit of property had been left him by his father, in all possible good faith, but it was none the less a milistone round his neck which had to be less a milistone round his neck which had to be the resistance that moulds a man's character into strength.

If Hester had been a woman of vainer and smaller mind, his total ignorings of her might growing warmer every week, and beginning to take practical shape in her thoughts; but being hy nature both kindly and generous, she accepted the position with a quaint resignation.

In the proced monotors and yet and being price of a moment could he reconcile this woman with perfect of a moment could he reconcile this woman with the concenting my misdeeds, but I have a fancy to tell you the tale my selled and eliquent concerning my misdeeds, but I have a fancy to tell you the tale my selled my mouthed and eliquent concerning my misdeeds, but I have a fancy to tell you the tale my selled my mouthed and eliquent concerning my misdeeds. May I?" The landiady's effusive wolcome was the one had dome to see. She was so differ on the concerning my misdeeds. May I?" The landiady's effusive wolcome was the one to recent my mouthed and eliquent concerning my misdeeds. May I?" The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concerning my misdeeds. May I?" The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concerning my misdeeds. The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concerning my misdeeds. May I?" The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concerning my misdeeds. The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concerning my misdeeds. The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concerning my misdeeds. The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concerning my misdeeds. The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concerning my misdeeds. The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concerning my misdeeds. The landiady's effusive wolcome was the concer

voice betrayed accurately to her the fluctuations of deeponding courage and energy, indicated that her quick perceptions might have been better employed attending to her own interest; instead of placing rest lessiy up and down, he would sit despondingly with bowed head. She could just see the blurred outlines through the frosted giass of the pigeon-hole, and then, in her abusiness will go bankrupt unless—"

"It's pulling him under; of that fam certain; and this business will go bankrupt unless—"
"It's pulling him under; of that fam certain; and this business will go bankrupt unless—"
"It's pulling him under; of that fam certain; and this business will go bankrupt unless—"
"It's pulling him under; of that fam certain; have been terribly dull work for you."
"Not at all. You never buillied me—I should nave hated that—and you pald me punctually. What more was necessary?"

She fidure that, to alleviate them seemed as an of the pigeon-hole, and the business will go bankrupt unless—"
"It's really very comical when one looks at moved that, to alleviate them seemed as "It's really very comical when one looks at my life is now; but no one has claimed it, and at her of that fam certain; and this business will go bankrupt unless—"
"It's really very comical when one looks at my life is now; but no one has claimed it, and at her of that fam certain; and this business will go bankrupt unless—"
"It's really very comical when one looks at my life is now; but no one has claimed it, and at her of that fam certain; and this business will go bankrupt unless—"
"Not at all. You never builtied me—I should have been terribly dull work for you."

"Not at all. You never builtied me—I should have been terribly dull work for you."

"Not at all. You never builtied me—I should have been terribly dull work for you."

"Not mere that bank. Only with a lawry to think business make the first bank. Only with the time that banks at water, and I had given up all hope of ever think ing the starting my desire when a most extracrdinary withing bappend—

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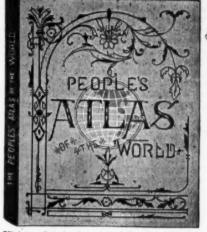
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prehend that for which also' I am reprehended of Christ Jë'sus.

13 Brethren, I count not myself to

12 Ac 2.3.2 every thing by prayer and tion, with thanksgiving, let, have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things alone things I do, forgetting those things

6 Be careful" for nothing which are behind, and reaching forth | 2 0. 4 14 passeth all understanding, al

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THE HORSE.

History of Pocahontas (2 17 1-2). My attention was called a few w . ks sgo to your very worthy and mild criticism (published in the BREEDER of Oat. 25 1898) upon Mr. B. G. Burrows, of Woodbury, N. J., history of the noted old Pocahontas, which has stimulated you also to republish

my history of her, written for Mr. Wellace and published in his Monthly of February. 1878, which has stood the test for over 20 years with but little criticism. After all these years here looms up a veritable Rip Van Winkle with a newly discovered hirtory, which he imposes upon readers and breeders without dates or facts, a bundle of hearsays with only a vary faint semblance

Mr. Burrows certainly never read the true history of P cahontas, or he would mever have imposed upon the public stell history reminds me of a craft launched in deep waters,-minus all the machinery and rigging necessary to propel it.

In the first place, Mr. Burrows never saw Mr. L. D. Woodmansee, the gentleman who owned and so successfully cultivated this wonderful animal, for he and also his old driver, O W. Dimick, have been dead for a

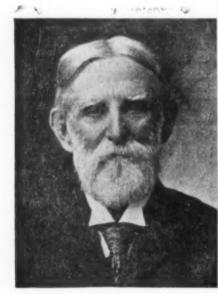
bandaging her belly is a chestout, as such but knew nothing of her speed inclinations, Pierce hesitated and was undecided as to Nelson (2.09), grandson of Tom Rolf and

in it, as Mr. Burrows states. If Mr. Wood- horse that had died on his log team. mansee would be so unscrupulous as to fos- Mr. William Potter, who lived at Trenton ured one that would have been much more after dinner one day Mr. Potter said to his popular and fashionable.

after dinner one day Mr. Potter said to his good wife, "I don't like my horse and am

\$16,000 for young Posshoptas, when it is menced discussing the relative merits of

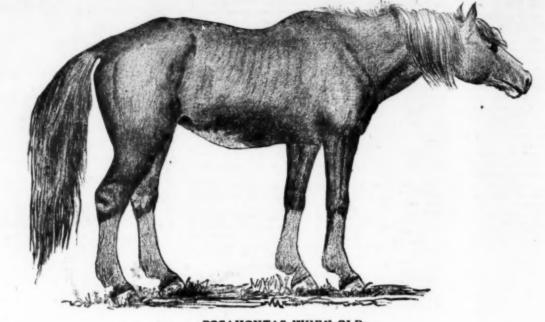
attempted to write up a false history of this stock. great mare and her progeny. However, it Mr. Potter closed his trade about 10 s evident that he knew nothing of this his- o'clock at night, taking his own remarkably to the end.



D. W. REED. Who established the breeding of Pocahontas, 2.17 1-2.

In the fall of 1876, as I sat in Mr. John H Wallace's office in New York, he said to me, " Of all the famous horses of which I have any knowledge there are more inquiries about the early history concerning the fastest animal ever bred on this continent, the famous old mare Poeahontas, than any other. Now, Mr. Reed, I confess w but little of her early history, and have had more urgent inquiries about her than almost any of the noted horses, and you are just the man I have been looking for. As you live right at her home, and judging from our long correspondence, and especially about the Cadmus family, you are thoroughly familiar with her history, won's you do me the very great favor to furnish me her history?" To this 1 readily assented, as I thought I was so familiar with | and has been for two or three days." it that without any data I could give it to Wallace gave me such strict instructions as to dater, owners and all the minutest details, I thought I had better wait until I had returned home, whereupon I commenced a regular system of looking up facts and all details, so (as Mr. Wallace remarked) as to prevent any possible doubt in the future as to its correctness.

Now it was nearly two years before I had all the facts in shape to send to Mr. Wallace. During the summer of 1877 I drove one morning to Mr. William Dine's in company with my friend, David Vanscholk, who now resides at Trenton, Ohio, who knew many facts relative to the history of the old mare. Upon our arrival at Mr. Dine's residence he at once ordered our horse put up, saying we must remain to dinner with him, to which we consented, provided he



POCAHONTAS WHEN OLD.

Woodmansee never knew there was ing the date of his father's death, then the Rolf.

she was then sold to Joseph Godwin and wishing to make a creditable record for made for a division, at which William Dine her record of 2132 at Rochester, N. Y., the famous old driver, James D. McMano, himself, worked the young mare so hard (in bid off the filly, then a two year old, after Aug. 17, 1883 Young Rolfe, sire of Nelson back to Ohio. The next season (the 21st of her the next morning he "had to take her William Dine has always been known as 2.21 Lady Roif, dam unknown, has a rec-June, 1855) she was matched with Hero, she by the tail," as he expressed it, to help her her breeder. to wagon and driver weighing 330 pounds, and driver weighing 330 pounds, and Hero to ge to a solky. This time she both hind leg. A cure being made as soon great mystery to him when Pocahontas the dam of Pacolet (3) (2,294) and of Commodistanced him easily in 2 17h. Her sulky, it as practical, and thinking her of little value, foaled Tom Rolf, and he at once commenced dore Kitson 14887, by Revenue, son of is true, was made a few inches wider than he sold her to his neighbor, a Mr. Gautche. a careful investigation by first calling on Smuggler (2.151), and grandam of Rena the average one the winter she was in her for \$51. To say we dined with Mr. Dine Mr. Potter, who knew nothing. His next Rolf (2.194) and other fast ones. Tom Rolf

d saved the expense. His story about fully for a year, thinking her good and kind, Grand Turk and Pugh's Aratus, and as Mr. with marks better than 2.30. Mr. Woodmansee never got up a fashion- for some months, when Mr. Pierce bought by Director, sou of Sir Archy. able pedigree for Tom Roif with no truth her back to take the place of his saddle

ter upon an unsuspecting public a false and kept the depot, had a nice gelding that pedigree of the blood lines of Tom Rolf, he cost him \$135, but for some cause he did certainly at that date could have manufact- not like him. About the 18th of May, 1853. Mr. Burrows assumes to give to the public going away this afternoon, and you will not a history of Pocahontas and her son Tom see me again until I trade him off." He Rolf, and says: "Mr. Woodmansee, how- made his words good by arriving home ever, gave Cadmus as her sire, but I forgot with a new animal about midnight. Mr. what horse he gave as the colt's sire," and Potter reached Mr. Pierce's place about five finishes up by saying that Mr. Bonner paid o'clock in the evening, and they at once comlong since a matter of history that he gave their animals. I am not positive that Mr. Potter wanted especially to trade for Poca Mr. Burrows is not the only one who has hontas, but she seemed to be held as trading

tory at the beginning and certainly holds (afterwards known as Pocahontas), where he met his good wi'e waiting for him at midnight. Learning on his way home that the mare possessed speed, as has already been said, he set out bright and early the next morning for Mr. Woodmansee's track. thinking to sell her to him. Mr. Woodmansee was so elated in finding such a speedy reen animal that when Mr. Potter held her at \$200, he was afraid to take him up, for fear, as he told me, that he would back out, and preferred to let Mr. Potter return home with his mare.

The next morning, however, Mr. Woodnansee drove to Trenton, where he put up his horse, and applied to Mr. Potter the C. H. & D. R. R. agent, for a ticket, saying he was going to Dayton to buy a horse. "Ob," said Mr. Potter. "Dow, you had

better buy my mare." To this he replied: "I think, William,

you hold her a little high." "Well, Dow, perhaps I do," and as the train was whistling for the station there was no time to lose, and the trade was closed at once for \$180, Mr. Woodmanage returning back to his farm with his prize Mr. Woodmansee did not have the least idea of going to Dayton, and was prepared with plenty of money to buy the mare, although she might cost him much more than that

Mr. Burrows' story of Mr. Woodmansee's seeing her brush upon the road was all a fake, as Mr. Woodmansee never heard of this mare until she was brought there by Mr. Potter.

The above facts were related to me again about six or seven years ago by Mr. Potter, at his own home in Milton, Ind., where I spent the evening with him and his good ady. Mr. Potter is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Rodgers, at Hamilton, O., and is 84 years old. He is in good health. bodily and mentally.

The winter of 1878 I came to town with my manuscript ready to mail to Mr. Wal lace, and which contained the history of Pocahontas. 1 remarked to my brother, Dr. Reed, that if I could only see Mr. Dow Woodmansee before mailing the article l would be happy.

"Why," said the doctor, "he is stopping across the street at the United States Rotel.

I was not long in locating him, and we im verbally in a few minutes. But as Mr. went to his room, where my article was carefully read. He said, "I cannot conceive

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number of years. Pocahontas was never would promise to keep in good humor and how you have gatten so many facts made a good showing. It is certainly a owned by a widow on a farm at German- answer all the questions in his possession together, as I cann t find an item that I can great honor for him to have produced such relative to breeding the famous mare Poca- criticise". The consequence was I did not horses as Sleepy Tom (2 121). Gem (2.131). Mr. Woodmansee never lived at Middle- hontas, which he readily consented to do. mall the article that day, but Mr. Woodman Young Rolf (2.212), Tom Rolf, bay gelding town, C., but Hamilton, Butler Co, O, was We walked over the farm looking at his see accompanied me to the farm, where he (2 211). Lady Rolf (2.221, pacing record his postemes, Mr. Woodmansee never stock, and talked and talked, but it was all spent the night and following day. We 2 211 and several others. saw Pocahontas brush on the roads by the about Pocahontas and when I had about kept late hours, and I can assure you out Late in the fall of 1878 I attended a fair boys Sue never went upon the roads to exhausted the old gentleman we went to his convertation was all Pocahontas boiled at Wilmington, O., and was selected as

em he purchased her for if he had where the two-year-old filly was knocked whom I found somewhat changed since my

see. The second season (in the hands of Mr. work very slowly, resting at every end, was in John Dine's possession, but as he the same time he was as blind as a bat. Woodmansee) she was taken to Long while Mr, Dine went to a neighbor's to help was not competent for years from old sge to Gem, a daughter of Tom Rolf, with Island, N. Y., to go against Hero, but failing to match her against him at any odds.

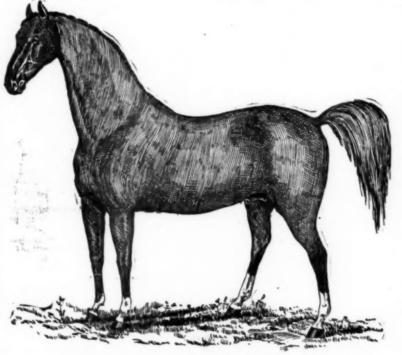
The boy did not obey instructions, and son William, and at his death a sale was known breeding on her dam's side, made

any extent, as she was always kept in the room, where we put all the facts upon paper. down, not forgetting the Cadmus family, starter. This was when Sleepy Tom won seam at work upon the farm or hauling logs Mr. Dine produced the family Bible giv- and especially Mr. Woodmansee's pet, Tom the free-for-all pacing race in slow time. He was in no form and had always been such a mare until the morning she was sale book, where we learned the date of Only yesterday I again visited Mr. Wil- used as a back horse. Steve Phillips of broughtito his place by Mr. William Potter, sale the following spring, noting especially liam Dine, the breeder of Pocahontas, Washington Court House, O., took him to Chicago the next season, 1879, where he won known of her he would certainly have se- down to Mr. William Dine for the small visit to him 22 years ago, but still looking his race, taking a record of 2.121, which up cured her from Mr. Pierce, the gentle-sum of \$31. As has been stated, the fol- healthy and bright, and he related all the to that time was the fastest heat scored by man from whom Mr. Potter got her. She lowing spring she was broken to harness, facts of the case as clearly and correctly as a picer, and this honor he held for nearly a never went against Hero at New Orleans for 310,000 while in the hands of Mr. Woodman- wi h a boy to the barrow, instructing him to I might explain that all the Dine property and form, but his dam was never traced. At

ord of 2.221 trotting, made in 1880, also a races (her first winter) at New Orleans and were highly entertained does not (x-oall was on Hiram Piercs, who said, "Yes, (when she carried Tom Rolf)

and were highly entertained does not (x-oall was on Hiram Piercs, who said, "Yes, on the 10th day of May, 1853, I bred her to Girl (2.12½), Princess (2.19½), Raven Boy(2.15½) Pocahontas' sulky," says Mr Burrows. We then visited Mr. Gautche, her next Mr. Hiram Horniday's horse, known as and 12 others with records better than 2.30, "was made a foot wider." How ridiculous. owner, only a mile or two away, where we Pugh's Aratus, at Winchester, Preble Co. and he also got Young Rolf (2 21½), sire of They could have hitched her to a hay rack learned that he worked her very success. O." Mr. Horniday owned two horses, Nelson (2 09), Aubine (2.18) and 10 other

things were little known or practised in and after which time he traded her to which horse he should patronize. Mr. Horni- almost a fee simile of him, is the sire of those days. She never foaled a colt (Tom Hiram Pierce, who lived near Winchester, day, to facilitate matters, said, "Oh, Abe, Merrill (2 101), Susette (2,16), Donum (2 162), Rolf) four weeks after her race in 2.20 at some eight miles away, for a three-year-old breed ber to Aratus, and I will give you Raley (2.17), Edmond (2.17), Silver Street New Orleans. The time was nine weeks buckskin gelding to mate one he already \$50 for the colt," to which Mr. Pierce (2.181), Selim (2.191) and 32 others with recafter her race there, and that race was not owned. Mr. Pierce sold her to the widow readily assented. Pugh's Aratus was by ords inside the list. To say that Nelson Fiors, near by, who used her as a family nag Pharse.' Aratus, by Henry Clay's Aratus, (209) is a grand horse is putting it mildly, and it is thought that his speed capacity has



IRONS' CADMUS. SIRE OF POCAHONTAS.

In my rounds during 1877 I called on Mr. | never been reached. I saw him score a heat seen imported Messengar.

at Philadelphia, and was in a brick stable, Nelson trying to get a price on Nelson. and as he was classed as a man eater, or at least very cross, I with other little boys thority for saying that Blanco was the fastwould peep through the window at him, est pacer for a short distance he ever saw. when his keeper would drive us away." was that he was a gray horse.

Mr. Burrows does Tom Rolf great injustice by writing him up as a soft horse with no breeding on his dam's side, possessed no known breeding. He says: "when he got old enough Woodmansee started traingot old enough Woodmansee started train-ing but he could not stand it. However, he have been the result had he been develbecame able to trot halves in 2.25, but showing signs of weakness Woodmansee ceased working him and put him in the stud. His colts were good looking and good driving horses, but none of them ever became remarkable for speed."

Now so far as Mr. Burrows' statements are concerned there is not a word of truth horses as Goldsmith Maid, the then invin in them. Mr. Woodmansee was not a believer in early maturity, consequently did not work Tom Rolf but little before he was followed by Lucille Golddust, handled by his owner he kept constantly in the stud, consequently he had no time to prepare for races. Mr. Woodmansee had driven him a full mile over the Drayton half-mile mile track, which is considered a slow ring, to an old-style sulky, of course, in 2.23. He was giving him a course of training preparatory to going East, where he exnected to work him on a good mile track, showing miles in the teens, but his plans were ended by his exhibition at the Dayton Fair a week previous to his trip East. Over a small ring and for a little premium of \$25,as his owner expressed it, when Tom Rolf was 2 15h. It was ascertained that Smuggler had showing a burst of speed for the entertainment of the growd, he struck a tendon, ruin. ing him for life. Mr. Woodmansee's plans

fortune for him.

Joseph Pharms of Jacksonburg, who was a few years ago at Cambridge City, Ind. then about 90 years old and once owned according to my watch and many others, in Phases' Aratus. This gentleman had a 208. He went under the wire so rapidly good recollection of past events and espe- that the timers were so electrified that they cially of his hors : Pha : Aratus. As a failed to ag ee on the time, and although matter of interest to me he is the only man they promised Mr. Nelson to report it, I whom I have ever seen who claimed to have | don't think they ever did. Several watches caught the time in 2 074. I have it from Mr. Phanes said: "When I was a small good authority that ex Gov. Stanford before Cadmus was about the fifth horse he had boy Messenger was kept at Cooper's Ferry his death wrote an autograph letter to Mr. William Irwin of West Liberty is au-

Mr. Pharms' only recollection of Messenger Blanco, the son of Irons' Cadmus, was never trained, consequently never in condition. His son, Smuggler, with but little or greater natural speed than any horse of his oped at his natural gait which was the pace? Many think he would have been the equal of his near relative Pocahontas. His victory over Goldsmith Maid at Cleveland, Ohio, July 27, 1876, was the most notable in the annals of trotting history, pitted as he was against such cible, with Budd Doble behind her; Judge Fullerton, with the noted Dan Mace up: three years old, after which he was carefully handled by Mr. Woodmansee. As it of Volunteer, Bodine, and last comes was necessary for him to make a living for Smuggler, fresh from the prairies of Kansas, with a new driver all covered with hayseed, Charles Marvin, also fresh from the prairies of Kansas.

Every one was wild with excitement, and it was thought Goldsmith Maid must win. The first heat all got off, with Smuggler on the outside and behind. Goldsmith Maid soon took the lead, but the mighty Smug gler came on fast, and at the last quarter was on even terms with the Maid. Here he suddenly faltered, then came with a rush, and finished at Goldsmith Maid's girth in thrown a shoe, which caused a halt. It will be remembered that he carried over 30 tracted and knotted cords, callous of all ounces on each front foot.

were then permanently at an end, as he Owing to a bad start in the next heat positively expected to reduce the stallion Smuggler fell behind, and the Maid took the record, which at that time meant a small heat in 2.173. The following heat Smuggler, getting off as usual, slowly, swung to the out-Tom Rolf never embraced but very few side of the track and won the heat. Doble cood mares, but for his opportunities he put forth all human efforts to land the

mare a winner. He scored her sides. shifted the bit in her mo th, and at the very last moment let her head go in order that the stretch of her neek would give her the victory. But on Smuggler came with that powerful stride, passing the score igst a head and neck in advance. The large assemblage went wild with enthusiasm The heat was won in 2.16]. It is said that there was never before witnessed so good s performance on the trotting turf till Swuggler eclipsed his own greatness in the sucseeding heat.

The fourth heat Smuggler had the pole, getting away, which was his custom, two lengths behind. The Maid rushed to the front of Smuggler, while Lucille Golddus forced her way to the outside of him, with Fallerton close up to Lucille's wheel. At once it was discovered that the grack dilvers of the turf, Doble, Green and Mace, with the three fastest horses on the turf, were combined to beat the champion stail-Smuggler and bis hayseed driver, Marvin. Thus they drove with Smuggler in the louble pocket all around the course until they swung into the homestreich. Suddenly Marvin pulled Smuggler back. Rurseryman to

and thus freed himself from his perilous condition, the rest passing out of his way. Marvin pulled Smuggler carefully to extreme outside, and this act, with the horses trotting better than a 2.20 gait, was a very risky undertaking to make the angle and retain the speed, and it would have demoralized the temper of almost any other horse. Although it seemed almost imposible, Smuggler at once resumed his wor derful stride and came on like an avalanche. passing Lucille and Fallerton, and at the draw gate captured the Maid and won the heat in 2.19%. The wonderful excitement that followed was simply phenomenal.

The next heat Goldsmith Maid held beck. trailing Smuggler, Fullerton forging ahead. He rushed to the talf in 1.08%, then fell back, and, the Maid being fresh, thought to tire Smuggler. Two against one is pretty sure to win. After a desperate struggle around the upper turn the Maid gave it up, thoroughly discouraged and beaten, Smuggler making the last mile in 2.171, and wirning one of the most remarkable races on

horse ever carried to beat all the stallions of of the world.

Pocahontas, and could, no doubt, easily have important fact in the near future. Dr. trotted inside the charmed circle, but went Fisher of Lebanon, O., deserves great credit blind and was put to breeding. She is the for his work. dam of May Morning (2.30), and she the dam Now, Mr. Editor, if Mr. Burrows will If these five colts of Pocahontas's had been pecially in reference to the blood lines, fortunate enough to have made records in which are as thoroughly established as hurraces, they would have made Pocahontas a dreds of others of the first-class bred ones.

could be found in any country. They outclassed everything excepting Brown's Bell.

The only feature that appears probable is

SEED DUE BILL FREE

Toget new customers to test my seed.

The only feature that appears probable is founder, Williamson's American Boy and that, to use a vulgar expression, he has Perfection, by American Boy. There were been most unmercifully at one time in this part of the country, Cad- unscrupulous crank. mus, by American Eclipse; Irons' Cadmus, Swanger's Cadmus, Dilletiche's Cadmus, very warm friend of Mr. Woodmansee's, Beattle's Cadmus, Hatfield's Cadmus, Flying and one of the very best horsemen of his Cadmus, Major General Cadmus, Dill's day in this section, while out campaigning F. B. MILLS, Seedaman, Box 116, Rose Hills, N. V. Cadmus, Boner's Cadmus, Robert Bonner, his horses about the time of the Pocahontas and high tails (for which they were noted), hetels in Philadelphia, the headquarters for beautifully turned, with great action.

then a young man, and just having com- periences in handling and developing Pocamenced sketching and painting horses. Mr. | hontas Mr. Ball allowed him to finish, leav-George Shepherd, then the owner of Irona' ing his audience highly elated with his a cry. Cadmus at Monroe, engaged Mr. Scott to when he, Mr. Ball, sprang to his feet make an oil painting of him. There was no and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, that man is other man who could parade a horse in such fine shape before an audience as Mr. Shep herd. The consequence was that when from Cadmus was brought before the art. ist, Mr. Scott, the horse's tail perhaps stimulated, and his long neck stretched to its full capacity, the painter outlined him and painted him just as he first appeared to the stretched him just as he first appeared him ju before him. Mr. Scott told me that Irons' painted

I mention these facts because about 1894 the editor of the Horse Review rofused to horse bedding. Healthy and economical and publish a cut from the Shepherd painting. on account of the fact that he did not think We have it from good authority that it looked like him or any other horse. If he had been here in those fearly days, and was familiar with those long-necked, rangy fellows, he might have changed his mind. Most of those horses were bought up and taken to Kentucky, and sold South and East as Kentucky-bred horses. When the reader of this article sees Irons' Cadmus be will understand the situation.

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I must further call attention to this rem wkable Cadmus family by saying that while Pocahontas held the wagon record for many years, S eepy Tom (2 121) had the pacing honors, and at the same time Smug-Mr. Morray Howe, in the Christmas num- gler had the fastest stallion record trotting, ber of the Review, says in his article on "Toe 2.15\(\frac{1}{2}\), which he held for nearly ten years. Weights," that Marvin converted Smuggler, Just consider it! A [family not trotting for \$2500, Woodmansee & Co. returning her soft form) that when Mr. Dine found wards known as Pocahontas, and therefore (2 09) and many others, made a record of a horse with no trotting blood in his veine, bred holding two of the fastest records out with the aid of as heavy toe weights as any of three over all the intensely bred trotter

than did any son or daughter of Electioneer that the predominating blood is near the that Mr. Marvin ever drove. So far as the thoroughbred, but there is no family today trotting blood in the Cadmus family is oor- that can furnish a better outcross for the cerned, the only known trotting leaven is intensely inbred trotters, especially the away back in the dam of American Eclipse Hambletonian family. Owing to the pre-(Miller's Damsel, by imported Messenger). dominating theroughbred blood, as we have Pocahontas produced five colts from four | said, the speed does not come so frequently different horses, all of which showed speed or so uniformly, but when it does come it is enough to go into the 2 30 list. Tom Rolf, extreme, as it has proven with this Cadmuby Pagh's Aratus, could trot in 2.20. Poca- family. There are still in this part of the hontas (Bonner's), by Ethan Allen, has courtry some traces of that grand old family trotted a mile in 2.14 and a half in 1.04. Mr. Bonner told Hark Comstock that she that are highly worthy of being perpetuated showed more speed on the ice than any Another fact of very great interest rele horse he ever owned. Strideaway, by Black | tive to the merits of this family. Evidence Hawk Telegraph, in his trials preparatory is still accumulating showing the very for the Boston \$10,000 stallion purse, showed strong probability that Shanghai Mary, the three heats in 215, 216, 2.17, respection of Green Mountain Maid (dam of the tively, but died from an accident before great Electioneer), herself a very fast and the race came off. May Queen, by Ethan game animal, was a daughter of Irons' Allen, was just as promising as Bonner's Cadmus. We hope to be able to settle this

of Revenue (2.221), by Smuggler. May Day, carefully study this history of the Cadmushy Miles Standish, was also very fast. family he is liable to change his mind, eg. high-class producer away tack in the sixties | As to his softness, that Mr. Burrows speaks of, I can with many others say that he was There were more first-class Cadmus stallions in Warren and Butler countles, O., in the sixtles, seventies and eighties than Mr. Bursows has my sympathy, as I feel The late William Ball of this place, a

These horses all had fine, long necks excitement, stopped at one of the principal horsemen. A plausible individual, who Along about 1855 or 1856, the old animal claimed to be from Indiana, highly enterpainter Scott happened through here, being tained the company with his wonderful ex-

Middletown, O., February, 1899. -American Horse Breeder

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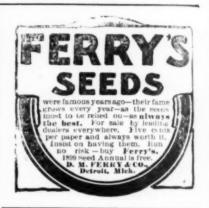
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